ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

By W. A. Hemphill & Co. ATLANTA GA., SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1875. Vol. VII---No 235

TIRED.

O for wings, that I might soar;
A little way above the floor—
A little way beyond the roar—

A little nearer to the sky!
To the blue hills, lifted high,
Out of all our misery.

Where alone is heard the lark,
Warbling in the infinite arc,
From the dawning to the dark.

Where the callow eaglets wink
On the barren and breezy brink,
And slow pinions rise and sink.

Where the dim white breakers beat
Under cloud-drifts at our feet,
Singing, singing, low and sweet.

Where we see the glimmering bay
Grayly melting far away,
On the confines of the day.

Where the green larch fringes sweep
Rocky defiles, still and steep,
Where the tender lichens creep.

Where the gentian blossoms blow,
Set in crystal stars of snow,
Where the downward torrents flow.

To the plains and yellow leas,
Glancing, twinkling, through the trees,
Pure as from celestial seas.

Where the face of heaven has smiled,
Aye on freedom, sweet and wild,
Aye on beauty, undefiled.

Where no sound of human speech,
And no human passions reach;
Where the angels sit and teach.

Where no troublous foot has trod;
Where is impressed on the sod
Only hand and heart of God!

THE FREEZING FISHERMAN.

The Revenue Cutter Gallatin Unable to Reach Them.

Ice Bound in Cape Cod Bay Without Food or Fuel—Death Staring Them in the Face—Fruitless Efforts for their Rescue.

PROVINCETOWN, Feb. 16.—The situation in the bay this morning remains unchanged, save perhaps for the worse, by reason of the giving out of provisions. The fishermen fully appreciate their desperate position whenever they have been heard from, but to many no word of hope of comfort can be sent; and nothing to support life can be given. The wind blows with almost relentless violence. If the cold weather does not relax, the men on many of the schooners will be taken off only for burial. They must leave by sunset to-day or remain to die. Many cannot leave, and, being cut off from all communication, will have calmly to await their death beside fireless stoves and empty lockers. It is starvation, and then the end by freezing. No one, however willing, can do anything. Ice piled tier on tier in many places to a height of many feet, is huge and there barriers of open sea, discourage all effort.

The revenue cutter Gallatin arrived here yesterday morning, but so compact is the field of ice that surrounds the seemingly doomed vessels that she was unable to do anything to relieve the sufferers on board. This morning Capt. Seldon and crew, of the life-saving station, will make an effort to carry food and water to the ice-bound vessels. It is feared that some of the crews have already perished with hunger and cold. At 10 o'clock last evening the wind was blowing a gale and the cold was intense. Old fishermen and hardy men of the sea, who had watched anxiously all day for a sign of southerly winds, shook their heads and predicted that all the efforts of the brave men will be in vain. The wild, ragged fields of ice that surround the vessels are tossed and heaved by the waves, but so dense is the mass that no steamer can make its way through, and should the Gallatin succeed in forcing a passage near the ice-locked vessels there is danger that she could not return. A number of dories manned by strong seamen will accompany the Gallatin this morning, and a desperate effort will be made to succor the starving and freezing fishermen. The most experienced sailors here are of the opinion that nothing but southerly winds and warmer weather can save at least a score of these vessels from utter destruction. If the relentless winds veer to the northeast their fate is sealed. The vast field of ice will be piled up about them and crush them. Even if there is no unfavorable change to-day all of the men who can possibly escape will abandon their craft to the mercy of the ice and the waves. Those who cannot reach the shore over the ice fields must await their fate and probably perish within sight of those who are vainly striving to rescue them. There is good reason for believing that many of the crew have been without food, water or fuel for twenty-four or forty-eight hours.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—The late reports from the fishing fleet say that the revenue cutter Gallatin has not been able as yet to render any assistance, owing to the thickness of the ice preventing her approach. The ice in some places is eleven feet thick, caused by different overlapping each other. Against this solid field of ice the cutter can make no impression, and the vessel will be obliged to await the first easterly wind, which will break up the ice, when they will be enabled to get out. Capt. T. H. Smith, an old and experienced ship master, says there is no suffering among the fishermen for want of food, as communication with the land over the ice is easily made. Somesixty men belonging to the fleet walked ashore, and have arrived in the city. They left a sufficient number behind to take care of the property, and they are perfectly safe on board.

The owners of the vessels have chartered the steamer Major, with a supply of provisions, to leave Boston to-night for Cape Cod, carrying down a number of sleds to be used in transporting the same to the fishermen after the tug reaches the edge of the ice field. Meantime the vessels remain stationary, and are not likely to sustain damage. The ice extends from Woodfield to Sandwich, a distance of eighteen miles, solid and firm. The weather is still very cold at the Cape. From fifteen to twenty vessels in all are frozen in.

The Beautiful Skatress.

A BRILLIANT ATTRACTION AT THE WEST-SIDE RINK—THE "CHAMPION LADY SKATER OF CANADA."

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The nights of the races the manager was rewarded with a return of the patrons of the rink. Like other places of amusement, new inducements were constantly offered, and finally Mr. Snyder advertised that he had affected an engagement with the renowned champion lady skater of Canada, Miss Flora Cellini, for "one evening only." This was a capital hit, and the young people of the West Side were on the *qui vive* regarding the expected appearance of the lovely and charming Miss Cellini. The fair Canadian was advertised to make her *debut* one week ago last Thursday night. Add to this the fact that on the evening a mask carnival was to form part of the evening's entertainment, and it can readily be believed that a large number of spectators were drawn together on the evening in question. The manager was happy, and his face was radiant with smiles. At the appointed hour the ice was cleared for the exhibition of Miss Cellini's wonderful perfection in the skatorial accomplishment. The band struck up a spirited air, and the beautiful Cellini was announced. She skimmed into the centre of the rink with the grace of a fairy, and executed marvelous gyrations upon the ice, which won for her the plaudits of the vast assemblage. The view afforded the spectators was from elevated seats around the sides of the rink, and the fair skater looked charming in her costume, which was a dark velvet suit, tightly-fitting jacket, with short skirt trimmed with white ermine fur. The skirt was cut so as to display a well-shaped ankle over a neatly-fitting boot. On her head she wore a jaunty little turban, and appearing as she did the skater presented a truly beautiful picture—a little fairy sprite of some fifteen summers. The exhibition over, the masqueraders occupied the remainder of the evening, but it was especially noticed that the attraction of the evening—the lovely Canuck—was nowhere to be seen. Where was she? was asked of Mr. Snyder several times during the hour or two that followed the exhibition, but that personage was unable to answer, or, if he was, failed to do so. Finally, as the amusement was drawing to a close, it was whispered around the rink that the performer was not of the gentler sex; that Snyder had practiced deceit upon them, and palmed off a lad named Johnny Cook for Miss Cellini. This rumor was substantiated by Master Johnny himself, who confidently informed some few of his lady admirers that he had assumed the character at the request of Mr. Snyder.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Proceedings of both Branches.

(Specially Reported for The Constitution.)

SENATE—MORNING SESSION.

SATURDAY, Feb. 20, 1875.

The senate was called to order by president Simmons.

Prayer by Rev. J. H. Harris.

RECONSIDERED.

Mr. Crawford moved to reconsider the action of the senate of yesterday in regard to the bill, to provide for the further protection of the state from its endorsement of railroad bonds. On the vote yesterday the bill was lost.

He thought that the bill amply provided to protect the state, that every provision had been made for it, and he hoped that the bill would be reconsidered. Motion prevailed, and bill reconsidered.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

Leaves of absence were granted Mr. Payne, Mr. Hudson, of the 28th, and Mr. Rutherford.

HOUSE RESOLUTION.

The House resolution asking the appointment of two from the Senate and three from the House to investigate the business and see if the General Assembly will be able to adjourn on Monday next was taken up, and Mr. Reese moved that the resolution be amended by adding that said committee do report to-day. Motion adopted and the resolution taken up and agreed to. Mr. Reese and Mr. Black were appointed on the committee from the Senate.

SENATE BILL ON THIRD READING.

To incorporate the Sandersville & Tennille railroad company. Passed.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The hour of 10½ o'clock having arrived the special order which was the tax act, then came up, and was acted upon by sections.

Mr. Kibbee moved that the 1st section be changed so as to read. "Eleven hundred thousand dollars exclusive of specific tax. Provided, the rate of taxation shall not exceed four tenths of one per cent., exclusive of specific taxes," the balance of the section to be stricken out.

Mr. Reese proposed the following amendment which was adopted: That the Governor be authorised and empowered with the assent of the Comptroller General to assess and lay a tax on the taxable property of this state which will not exceed four tenths of one per cent, exclusive of tax already provided by act of 1873 and specific taxes.

Section 2 Act 10, was so amended as to read, "upon all sleight of hand performances, magicians, and negro minstrels, the sum of twenty-five dollars for each and every circus, where they may exhibit." Theatres, operas, and dramatic exhibitions, were stricken out from the section.

Amend twelfth clause, third section, strike out all of the clause and insert the following: Upon all shows or exhibitions, except for literary or charitable purposes, in this state, the sum of $25 for each county in which they exhibit; provided this shall not apply to histrionic, dramatic, elocutionary, or other performance usual in theaters and operas; that the taxes levied in this sect on shall be paid to the tax collectors of the several counties, which was agreed to.

To the third section another clause was added, which reads: Upon each emigrant agent doing business in this state, one hundred dollars in each county in which he does business.

In section 4 the words "county, or municipal" were stricken from the eighth line, which makes it read: And that when any express, telegraph, sleeping car or palace car company in this state have increased their rates of charges on account of any state taxation being levied on the property, receipts, income, or the license for the privilege of doing business in this state, or in the various cities, towns and counties thereof, they shall return, under oath, such amount of extra charges made during the quarter as herein required for the gross receipts, and on such amounts shall pay a tax of one hundred per cent. Said taxes herein levied shall be paid by the respective companies to the Comptroller General on or before the first day of December each year.

In section 7 in the oath of all persons making return of their taxable property, the person swears that they will make a true return of all your taxable property at its market value.

Mr. Cain moved to strike out the word "market," and insert "fair and reasonable." After discussing the proposed amendment, it was withdrawn.

In the 9th section of the bill, the second proviso was stricken out, which exempts one hundred dollars to each head of a family. The 12th section was amended by the Committee by adding "with the following amendment thereto and which is hereby declared to be an amendment to and make by this act a part of said act approved Feb. 28th, 1874, entitled an act to amend the tax laws of this State and for other purposes therein mentioned. And all railroad companies of this State shall be taxed upon their property is provided by the act of Feb. 28th, 1874, and hereafter should said companies respectively resist the payment of said *ad valorem* tax upon their property under the provisions of section 3 of the act of Feb. 18, 1874. They shall in addition to the return required in section one of said act make a return of all their gross income or accepts and their net income also to the comptroller general, and shall pay a tax equal to the highest amount limited in their respective charters to be ascertained by the comptroller general as a condition precedent to the right to contest the payment of the tax upon their property. Which was agreed to.

The caption of the bill was also amended so as to read, act to levy a tax for the support of the government for the year 1875.

To amend an act entitled an act to amend the tax laws of this state, and for other purposes approved February 28, 1874.

To provide for the collection of taxes due the state and for other purpose therein named. Which was agreed to.

The bill was then read the third time and passed.

HOUSE RESOLUTION.

The senate took up a house resolution in regard to instructing our members in congress to support the bill for aid to the Texas and Pacific railroad.

The committee on the state of the republic offered a substitute. They approved of the building of the road, but as to aid, they leave the matter discretionary with our members, having confidence in their judgment and wisdom. Substitute adopted

RESOLUTION.

Mr. Kibbee, that three hundred copies of the evidence taken at the last session of the general assembly, including the evidence taken during the present session relative to the Macon and Brunswick railroad, be printed for the use of the general assembly, which was agreed to.

Mr. Reese, chairman of the committee appointed to inquire into the business of the general assembly, reported; senate bills on first reading, none second reading, 24; reconsidered 4; house bills in the senate for first reading, 20; second reading, 60; third reading, 24. House bills for third reading in the house, 124; senate bills for second reading, 15.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. Reese stated that on account of the business before the house, and the inability of the committee to report by Monday in regard to the state treasury, he moved that the session be prolonged until Thursday.

The resolution was taken up and adopted, and transmitted to the house.

HOUSE BILLS THIRD READING.

To incorporate the town of Fairburn. Passed.

To suppress the sale of spirituous liquors within three miles of the court house in Newnan. Passed

To incorporate the town of Baxley. Passed.

To amend section 3554 of the code. Passed.

To amend act establishing county courts in Dougherty and Lee counties. Passed.

To prohibit the sale of liquors within one mile of Providence church in Stewart county. Passed.

To amend act establishing county court in Coweta county. Passed.

To prohibit the sale of liquors in three miles of the village of Carsonville, in Taylor county. Passed.

To amend act establishing county court for Calhoun county. Passed.

To abolish the civil jurisdiction of the county court of Laurens county. Passed.

To regulate the compensation of jurors in Butts, Coweta and Harralson counties. Passed.

To amend constitution of the state as relates to the reduction of homesteads; 22 yeas, 11 nays.

To authorize the graduates of the Law school of Mercer Universities to practice in the courts of this state. Passed.

To prevent the sale of spirituous or malt liquors within three miles of Rising Fawn, Dade county. Passed.

To submit to the legal voters of Butts county, the question of prohibition of the sale of spirituous liquors in the militia districts of the county. Amended. Passed.

To amend sections 708 and 710 of the Code, relates to the signals of locomotives at crossings. Passed.

To amend section 4401, relates to hog stealing. Lost.

To alter and amend section 4572 of the Code, relates to selling liquor on election days. Laid on the table.

HOUSE BILLS ON FIRST READING.

House bills were taken up and read the first time.

HOUSE BILLS SECOND READING.

House bills were read the second time and referred to appropriate committees.

ADJOURNED.

The Senate adjourned until Monday morning 10 o'clock.

HOUSE.

House called to order by Speaker Hardeman.

Prayer by Rev. John Jones, Chaplain.

RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. Speer moved to reconsider action on the bill to preserve unimpaired the right of trial by jury, supporting the motion in an able argument.

Mr. Grimes of Muscogee, favored and Messrs Turner of Brooks, and Peeples opposed the motion to reconsider.

Mr Patman called the previous question which call was sustained. Upon the motion to reconsider the vote was taken by yeas and nays and stood; yeas 82, nays 69, and so the motion prevailed.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To authorise grand juries to inspect the appropriation of money for school purposes Passed.

To amend the act for the protection of deer, partridges, &c., in Clarke, Fulton and other counties. Passed.

To amend section 1264 of the Code. Lost.

To repeal an act providing for the payment of insolvent costs to the Solicitor General of the Macon circuit so far as relates to Houston county. Passed.

To fix the compensation of tax receiver and collector and treasurer of Houston county. Passed.

To amend the garnishment laws so far as relates to the garnishment of wages of mechanics, journeymen and day laborers. Passed.

To change the line between the counties of Worth and Colquitt. Passed.

To make an appropriation for arming fifty volunteer military companies in the state. Committee recommend striking out "fifty," which was agreed to. The committee recommend an additional section appropriating $25,000 for the purposes of the act. The House resolved it self into the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Graham, of Dade, in the chair.

Mr. Turnbull moved that the committee rise and report back the bill with the recommendation that it do not pass.

Mr. Nelms moved that the committee rise and report the bill back with the recommendation that it do pass.

Mr. Black moved that the committee rise and report back the bill with the recommendation that it be referred to the finance committee.

Mr Colley supported the bill in a fine argumentative effort. Mr. Cassidy supported the bill in a stirring and eloquent speech.

Mr. Bacon, of Bibb, supported the bill because the Governor has to rely upon volunteer military companies for police duty, and offered an amendment, provided the purchase shall not be made by the Governor unless in the exercise of his discretion the condition of the treasury in his opinion warrants it.

Mr. Harrison favored a citizen soldiery in preference to a standing army, and therefore favored the bill.

Mr. Lawton favored the bill in his earnest, vigorous and eloquent manner.

Mr. Wagner thought the money asked for would be appropriately expended.

Mr. Candler was opposed to the bill because the State could not afford it. He was opposed to taxing the muscle and sweat of the country to allow a few gallant young men to amuse themselves on gala days.

Mr. Adams was opposed to the bill whether it met the approval of the Governor or not because it might bring us into difficulty.

The amendment striking out "fifty" was agreed to by yeas 97, nays 9.

The amendment offered by Mr. Bacon, of Bibb, was agreed to.

The amendment appropriating $25,000 was agreed to.

Mr. Turnbull's motion to rise and report the bill back with the recommendation that it do not pass, was agreed to by yeas 78, nays 56.

Mr. Colley withdrew the bill.

To authorize Dr. Thos. C. Mitchell to practice medicine in cure of cancers. Withdrawn.

To pay Dawson A. Walker and Benjamin Conley for services in auditing claims against W. & A. R. R. Recommitted.

To incorporate the South Georgia Land and Immigration company. Withdrawn.

To incorporate Tunnel Hill. Lost.

To repeal an act making tax receiver county treasurer of Dawson county. Lost.

To amend the act creating a Board of Commissioners in Walker county. Passed.

To prevent the burning of gin houses. Passed.

To encourage education. Withdrawn.

For the relief of James L. Dean. Lost.

For the relief of maimed and indigent soldiers. The House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Peeples in the chair. The committee rose and reported the bill back with the recommendation that it do pass. The bill passed by a constitutional vote of yeas 129, nays 8.

To confer additional powers on the Mayor and Council of the city of LaGrange. Passed.

To consolidate the offices of tax collector and receiver in Terrell county, and for other purposes. Amended by making it apply to Decatur county. Passed.

To amend the act incorporating Talbotton. Passed.

To authorize Dr. J. W. Simmons of Americus, to practice and sell his patent medicines. Lost.

To incorporate the Merchants Mutual Fire Insurance company of Georgia. Passed.

To incorporate the Georgia Endowment Assurance company. Withdrawn.

For the relief of J. T. Kottman, late tax collector of Thomas county. Passed.

DEATH OF R. A. REID.

Mr. Shellnutt announced the death of Hon. R. A. Reid, member from Haralson, and offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously agreed to.

For the first time since we have assembled the announcement has been made that death has invaded the body of this House in the death of the Hon. R. A. Reid, of the county of Haralson. We are reminded of the uncertainty of life and the solemn fate that awaits the living. It was not his privilege to mingle only a few days in our deliberations before the disease that attacked him confined him to his bed, where he remained up to the time of his decease, yet we cannot omit to bear testimony to his worth as a citizen, his fidelity as a Representative, and enter this memorial of our grief at his loss. Be it therefore

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That this House has received with profound sympathy and regret the announcement of the recent death of the Hon. R. A. Reid, Representative from the county of Haralson, in this body.

Resolved, that a committee of two be appointed by the Speaker of the House to attend the remains of the deceased to his home in Haralson county for the purpose of interment.

Resolved, that this body extend to the family of the deceased its sincere condolence and sympathy in this their sad loss and bereavement, and that a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be forwarded to them, duly certified by the Clerk of this House.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Shellnutt and Camp as the committee.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Messrs Carlton, of Clarke, Shellnutt and Camp were granted leaves of absence

CONCURRED IN.

The house concurred in the senate amendment that the joint committee on the status of business report to-day instead of Monday.

INVITED TO A SEAT.

Mr. Rankin introduced a resolution tendering a seat to Hon. J. C. Fain which was agreed to.

MACON & BRUNSWICK RAILROAD.

The committee on the Macon and Brunswick railroad submitted their report recognizing the validity of the $1,950,000 of bonds, and recommending the sale of the road. Two hundred copies of the report were ordered to be printed.

STATUS OF BUSINESS.

The following is the status of business in both branches of the General Assembly.

In the House there are of house bills, 1 for second reading, and 244 for third reading, and 17 resolutions. Of senate bills there are 2 for first reading, 15 for second reading and 123 for third reading and 8 resolutions.

In the Senate there are 24 senate bills for second reading, 20 house bills for first reading, 60 for second reading and 24 for third reading.

The House adjourned until 3 P. M.

How to Write up a Concert.—A First Class Musical Critic.

[Burlington Hawkeye.]

The concert given last evening by the members of the Musical Convention which has been in session here was decidedly a musical success, and would no doubt be a fine success financially if it should be repeated some time when the weather was not raging around at 17 degrees below zero, and hunting for a cool place at that.

We will say right here that in our programmeless search for names and people a county official, for whose election to his present high and honorable position we blowed, and lied, and voted, told us a great lot of people were from Denmark who never saw Denmark, and we didn't find out differently until this article was all in type; and rather than tear it all to pieces and sit up till daylight to have it reset, we will just say right here that when we assign Abingdon artists and others to Denmark it is a scratch and shan't count.

The opening chorus was the old English glee "Hail, Smiling Morn," and was given in spirited style. We always did like that song, and it is worth a pension to hear us sing it. We have known people—strong, bronzed men, to whose eyes tears had been strangers for many long years—stop in the street as they were passing by when we struck the line

"From whose bright presence darkness flies
away-hay-hay-hay-hay-hay-hay-hay-hay-
hay-hay-hay-hay-hay-hay-hay-hay-
hay-hay-hay-hay-hay-hay-hay-hay-
hay-hay-hay-hay-
hay-!"

and pull revolvers and fire in through the windows.

A something in Thingumy was announced, and Professor Palmer gave a very humorous synopsis of the opera. We think it was "A Night in Grenada," but as a man was telling us about a fight down in Bogus Hollow, and another was asking us if we wrote short hand and could set type, and another was trying to see what we were writing, at the time the announcement was made, we could only guess at it, and come as near to it as possible. Anyhow, Cleghorn was the Prince, and Miss Mitchell, of Abingdon, Illinois, was the lovely Gabriella, or Gladiola, or Garibaldi, we couldn't tell which; Benne, our good looking friend, who has been a prominent mover in the convention, was the first heavy villain; Shreeves was the second old man, E. A. Van Meter, and Captain Halliday, and the rest of the chorus, were the picturesque peasants, and the rows of loveliness on the other side of the stage were the mountain maidens who were always singing tra, la, la, la, and never working, tra, la, la, and can't be induced, tra, la, la, to stop dancing long enough to eat, tra, la, la. And with these *dramatis personæ* the opera was produced in capital style.

"While the Days are Going By," a beautiful solo and quartette, was beautifully sung by Messrs. Blanchett and Van Meter and two ladies from Denmark, possibly the fair Ophelia and the Queen, who are the only Danish ladies whose names we know, and we can't tell what the Queen's was, to save us. But, then, we are not so well acquainted with her as Ophelia, and we are not positive that the ladies were from Denmark. A man who had his neck tied up in a handkerchief, and whom we spotted right off for a "tenor"—there were ten or eleven of him in the hall told us they were. [He lied. We have just discovered, after all this has been put in type, that it was Miss Mitchell, of Abingdon, and Mrs. Hallchett.] You see if you give a concert without programmes you are apt to get yourselves into all manner of trouble.

A Miss Lloyd, of Illinois, whose name everybody could pronounce and no one spell for us, sang the solo "I Waited for the Lord," in a selection from Mendelssohn, in a manner that won golden opinions from all musical people in the house. A musical man told us it was "the finest musical idea in the concert." And when he said this he laid back and looked as wise as if he knew what he meant, and we were so impressed that we half believed he did.

Miss Emma Nelson sang the solo, and it seemed as if her voice had never displayed to such a high degree its wonderful purity and sweetness, rising above the low surging of the accompaniment clear and soft as a silver bell; the changing movement of the vocal accompaniment rising hoarse as the swift current chafing around some jagged rock, then falling as softly and regular as the monotonous break of the ripples on the pebbly beach; and again swelling in rich cadences, and dying away as the limped water whispers through bending willows and close-growing sedges, where the white lilies sleep on the river's breast. If the convention had sung nothing but this it would have been well worth going to hear.

The gentlemen then sang a "pathetic ballad" all by themselves. R. H. Lippincott was chief mourner, and the rest of the wailers did themselves great credit. We couldn't exactly catch what it was that was on Lippincott's bird.

The Anvil Chorus banged out the concert. It was very well given indeed, especially the passages where the divinities janged the triangles and the brawny blacksmiths belted resonant tintinnabulations out of the anvils. Take it all in all, the concert was enjoyable, and it certainly demonstrated that there is a great deal of musical talent in our city, aside from our "prima donnas," that can be developed into first-class ability.

Congressional.

[*By Telegraph to The Constitution.*]

WASHINGTON, February 20.—Mr. Carpenter occupied his seat in the senate today.

The Indian appropriation bill is being considered,

House in a committee on the tariff bill. The Baltimore Sun's special says the Hoar committee will make two reports—one on seating ex-members expelled by military, the other recognizing Kellogg.

Freights.

[*By Telegraph to The Constitution.*]

CHICAGO, February 20.—Freight on dressed hogs and pork to Albany, Baltimore, Boston, ten cents; Philadelphia, seven cents; Buffalo, five cents.

Adjourned.

[By telegraph to the Constitution.]

PARIS, Feb. 20.—The assembly have adjourned until Monday.

Middle Aged Women.

[From the New York Home Journal.]

It is the complaint of some, and the sneer of others, that middle age, especially the middle age of unmarried women, is a very uninteresting period. The romance of hope is gone, and although middle age is eminently the working time of life, the great fruit-bearing season, there are not a few who vainly sigh for the days that are past. The middle age of women who have not found their special work or sphere, is often a person of restless repining, if not of *ennui* or disappointed complaining. Parents renew their youth in their children, and thus live a double life. Those, too, who are engrossed in business, or in the struggle for a livelihood, have little time for idle musings. But there are women, who, having no family to care for, and no daily bread to earn, hardly seem to know where they stand, and miss a substance while they chase a shadow. Nobody thinks of crying for May blossoms when trees are laden with russet fruit; or murmurs that the yellow ears are not erect and emerald spears. But there are many who cry unheard for vanished blooms of youth, unconscious that while they sit idle, the weeds of selfish neglect are stifling every chance of fruit, and blighting their usefulness not less than their happiness. It is to such persons we address ourselves, well aware that there are others, strong and busy, to whom our words may appear little better than beating the air, because they cannot conceive the state of mind or life to which they apply. First, let us all agree that it is the true wisdom to recognize the facts of our life, whatever they may be. Some social fictions, and often the mistaken words of friends, may help to obscure them. Yet it is vain to cling to the youth which is past, be our unbelief of the fact ever so stubborn. Rather should it be gracefully resigned for the cheerful acceptance of the duties which mature life is sure to bring. Why, for example, should a single woman of forty cling to the dress and manners of a girl, instead of owning to herself and others that she has fully reached middle age? Countless advertisements show but too plainly how many have a horror of growing old, and snatches credulously at every device for hiding the unwelcome fact. Success in such arts means a walking deception, and where there is falsehood on the surface, there is not much hope of truth beneath; failure means an absurd anomaly—bright hair does not harmonize with a faded cheek, or *rouge* with a furrowed brow. Besides, lovely as is the bloom of youth, it is hardly missed when the beauty of expression beams forth in its stead. In mourning over, and magnifying what is past, there is always danger of neglecting, if not losing, the treasures which remain. Yet, the middle age often only the brighter aspects of youth are recalled. "My good days are done," we can imagine one musing in melancholy womanhood; "how different it was at twenty; sheltered by the tenderest love, free from care and anxiety, and happy in what I had and what is more a languid, restful feeling, which gave assurance of having enjoyed myself to the utmost. Around me were intimate friends, with whom I could exchange thoughts and feelings, unchecked by doubt or reserve; health of body made it a joy to live and breathe, while an elastic spirit sprang up freshly from every trouble; and then the enchantress Hope, how sweetly she whispered! But now, many sorrows have chastened body and mind. Reaction has come to be a thing of dread—most usurious payment for every excitement. The dear old home is broken up. Of early friends, some are dead, others are distant or occupied, so that we rarely communicate, and fewer still remain unchanged. How one longs

"For the touch of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still!"

I have been deceived and disappointed in others, and, bitterer still, have been deceived and disappointed in myself. I have to bear my burdens alone, and hide my griefs, lest I tease some careless ear, or hinder some busy hand."

Dr. DeKoven's Election.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

CHICAGO, February 20.—The standing committee on diocese of Illinois issued a pamphlet showing DeKoven's election perfectly fair, and conducted according to canons.

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.

HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 419 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.—an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. jan15—d&w3mo

GIFT CONCERTS.

DOLLARS

TO THE AMOUNT OF TWO MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ARE TO BE DISTRIBUTED ON THE 27TH FEBRUARY BY THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY. UPON THE OCCASION OF THEIR FIFTH AND LAST CONCERT.

Drawing Certain or Money Refunded.

One Grand Cash Gift		$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift		100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		75,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
5 Cash Gifts,	$20,000 each	100,000
10 Cash Gifts,	14,000 each	140,000
15 Cash Gifts,	10,000 each	150,000
20 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts,	4,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	3,000 each	90,000
50 Cash Gifts,	2,000 each	100,000
100 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	100,000
240 Cash Gifts,	500 each	120,000
500 Cash Gifts,	100 each	50,000
12,500 Cash Gifts,	50 each	950,000
Grand total, 20,000 Gifts, all cash		$2,500,000

Whole Tickets $50. Halves $25. Tenth, or each coupon $5. 11 Whole Tickets $500.

For Tickets or information, address
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent and Manager, Louisville, Ky.
For tickets or information, apply to J. H. JONES & CO., at Phillips & Crew's, Atlanta.
dec18—dtues&sat&wtlifeb23

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

Death of Governor Bramlette—Action of the Trustees—A Successor Appointed—No More Postponements—Drawing Certain February 27th.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky, Jan. 16, 1875, it was resolved that C. M. Briggs, Esq., who under the late Hon. Thos. E. Bramlette was the real business manager of the gift concerts already given in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, be and he is hereby authorized to take the place made vacant by the death of said Bramlette, in the management of the affairs of the fifth and last gift concert, and that the drawing announced for February 27, 1875, shall positively and unequivocally take place on that day without any further postponement or delay on any account whatever.

R. T. BURRETT, President.
JOHN S. CAIN, Secretary.

Hereafter all communications relating to the 5th Concert should be addressed to the undersigned, and I pledge myself that the drawing shall come off February 27th or that every dollar paid for tickets shall be returned.

C. M. BRIGGS,
Agent and Manager,
Room 4 Public Library Building.
Louisville, Kentucky.
jan—dtues&sat&wtlifeb23

A. K. SEAGO

IS OFFERING INDUCEMENTS TO those purchasing car load lots for Cash.

Bulk Meats, Flour, Oats, CORN, HAY,

and other goods in his line. CASH WILL GET THE BEST BARGAINS. feb17-30t

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE.

LADIES

Should Remember, that no matter whether they have a

SEWING MACHINE,

or not, that no Household is complete without

A HOWE!

J. B. SCARRATT,
Manager.
aug2—may7-dtf wed fri&sun

PATAPSCO GUANO.

PATAPSCO COMPANY'S

"Grange Mixture."

THIS ARTICLE, AS SHOWN BY THE ANALYSIS OF

Professor W. J. LAND, Chemist,

OF Atlanta, contains the following valuable constituents:

Ammonia, 1.41 per cent. value	$ 7 05
Phosphoric Acid and Soluable and precipitated, 12.90 per cent. value	38 70
Ditto, not dissolved, 2.31 per cent. value	2 30
Potash, soda and magnesia, not determined by him, but there is present in the mixture from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. of genuine "Kainit," German potash salts infused by the company, value	6½
	$54 80

Dr. G. A. Liebig's Analysis

Shows the following results:

Ammonia, 1.26 per cent. value	$ 6 25
Phosphoric Acid, Soluble and Precipitated, 13.90 per cent. value	41 70
Ditto, not dissolved, 1.24 per cent. value	1 20
Potash, soda and magnesia, 15.55 per cent. value	6 25
	$55 40

This is not what is termed "Acid Phosphate," but like the regular "PATAPSCO" a "COMPLEX ARTICLE," and differing from it only in the *relative quantities* of its constituents—it being designed mainly for use in *compacting* with Cotton Seed. It has less ammonia than "Patapsco," but is fully its equal in every other respect, therefore, when used in that way upon exhausted and other soils deficient in organic matter, it will make a maximum crop even on such lands.

For used on soils having present vegetable matter, it can be applied without seed. It is best to bring the fertilizer near the surface, so the young plant may receive benefit and its properties distributed for later wants of the crop.

This article has been on trial in Maryland for several years, where large quantities are now sold. Last year we sold a "Club" in North Carolina, over 100 TONS FOR COTTON, which was used by more than

20 Different Planters with Entire Satisfaction to each.

The gentlemen who conducted the correspondence, has since stated that the results have exceeded that of any other fertilizer they had ever used.

The article sent them had less organic matter than our present make, by ONE-HALF, but in other respects the same. They used about 300 to 400 pounds seed to 200 pounds of mixture, and applied according to the wants of the soil.

1875.

PATAPSCO GUANO!

We have received direct from the Company, by steamer via Port Royal, a fresh supply of this

RELIABLE FERTILIZER!

The results of the past season demonstrate, beyond question, that its former reputation has been fully sustained, and we are assured by

Dr. G. A. Liebig & Geo. W. Grafflin, Esq.,

gentlemen of the highest integrity, who are jointly the sole managers and principal owners, that EVERY single package of it is guaranteed of

Uniform Quality & High Grade.

It is equal, if not superior to any brand manufactured, and fully up to the high standard it has heretofore maintained,

We annex a few certificates and extracts of letters received by the Company and selected from their correspondence as a fair specimen of the whole.

ADAIR & BROTHERS,
Atlanta, Ga,

AUGUSTA, GA., January 27, 1875.

Geo. W. Grafflin, Esq., Treasurer Patapsco Guano Company:

DEAR SIR—My evidence before the committee was decided in character. Since 1868 I have each year been selling it and in every single instance but one it has given satisfaction. The party referred to I afterwards found had intentionally done it injustice. You can use this as you deem best. Yours truly,

[Signed] M. A. STOVALL.

GRIFFIN, GA., January 28, 1875.

Patapsco Guano Company, Baltimore:

GENTS—I take pleasure in certifying that my firm received in September, 1873, 58 barrels of "Patapsco" Guano, direct from the Company, and sold 54 of same to 13 farmers planting in this and Butts county. Every man has paid, no complaints made, and a majority stated that they had never used an article that paid them better. The above was all that came in barrels. The other shipments came in bags, and all sold by me has given general satisfaction, and is regarded by planters as a good and reliable fertilizer. I have been over twelve years in the guano trade, and have never sold one that has given more general satisfaction. Respectfully,

L. R. BAKWEL, Sr.,
now of the firm of L. R. Brewer & Son.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 21, 1875.

Mr. G. W. Graffling, Treasurer Patapsco Guano Company:

DEAR SIR—It gives us pleasure to state that we have sold your Patapsco Guano, for past three years, to our customers, with entire satisfaction to them and ourselves. We sell from 200 to 300 tons a season. We have no complaint of any falling off in quality of that sold last season. All who use it were well satisfied. Yours truly,

WILLIAMSON, UPCHURCH & THOMAS.

SAVANNAH, GA., January 21st, 1875.

This is to certify that I have sold the Patapsco Guano to the planters of Georgia for the past two years, and that it has given entire satisfaction to all my customers, with the exception of a few irresponsible parties who would not pay any just debt.

D. B. HULL.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 21st day of January, 1875.
A. L. REES, Notary Public.

SAVANNAH, GA., January 20th, 1875.

This is to certify that I have sold the Patapsco Guano for two years and that it has given general satisfaction to those who purchased it. I believe it to be the best Commercial Manure now offered for sale. Respectfully, DWIGHT L. ROBERTS.
Sworn to and subscribed before me; this 21st day of January, 1875.
A. L. REES, Notary Public C. C. Ga.

SAVANNAH, GA., January 21st, 1875.

This will certify that from February, 1 369, to March, 1874, I hav had not less than 12 full commercial analyses made in my Laboratory of the Patapsco Guano. It has always met my endorsement, based upon quality and quality of its nutrient elements. It has varied like most manures, somewhat in proportion of its elements, but has never fallen below the standard. Since January, 1875, and up to March 16, 1875, it has, by testing four different analysis within that time, averaged in my hands, Ammonia 2.86 per cent., Soluble Phosphoric and Precipitate do., average first year, 11.20 per cent., together with the average of 5 per cent. of common or insoluble Phosphoric Acid, which, by undergoing chemical reaction underground, during the succeeding fall winter season, prepares the soil for a better yield the succeeding year,

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION CITY, COUNTY AND STATE.

DEFIES REFUTATION.

GENERAL TRAVELING AGENT: I. M. ACTON.

ATLANTA

Sunday Morning, Feb. 21, 1875.

TO LAWYERS.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION by the Reporter of the Court.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we can not undertake either to return or preserve.

THE press of Delaware is boasting that there is not a solitary lawyer in the present legislature.

THERE is a seven-year congressman, W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, who has never made a speech.

THE Mississippi legislature not only lacks decency, honesty and brains, but a quorum also.

THE Detroit Free Press wants to know if this country is composed of Phil. Sheridan and his spurs, or is it made up of real estate, lakes, rivers, and now and then an unassuming citizen?

UNLESS there is an extra session of congress there will probably be no successor chosen to the late Congressman Hersey, of Maine, until the regular state election in September next.

THE celebration of the centennial, while the president has power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus throughout the United States, will be a fine commentary on republican institutions!

FIFTEEN hundred thousand is the number of members of a target company Mr. Czar of Russia thinks he can produce in the event of a little interesting shooting match with Germany for the European belt and a strip of landscape as prizes.

SOME of the country newspapers have just got hold of an item to the effect that Bate was actually elected United States senator before Johnson. Bate was no more elected than was Brown, and the supposition that Johnson's seat will be contested is simply assumed and without reason.—*Knoxville Press*

THERE has been rather a remarkable mortality among the circuit judges of South Carolina since 1868. In that year there were eight elected by the legislature, five are dead, two resigned, and only one remains on the bench. Orr, Platt, Green Rutland, and Boozer are dead; Thomas and Vernon resigned; Judge Carpenter is on the bench though not in his original circuit. Of seven judges since elected three are dead, viz: Lee, Graham and Townsend.

NONE know better than Morton, Conkling and Howe of the thick apoplectic blood which already clogs in the presidential veins, and which may slide the third term under the dinner table a corpse any day. The horror of the unreliable Wilson taking his bed and board into the White House is an incubus which now presses day and night upon the party leaders. It is a horror they cannot endure to run the risk of by taking the chances of future Wilsons and Johnsons. A president is a "reliable" institution; but a vice-president has proved a deceit and snare evey since Tyler's time.—*Chicago Times.*

AMONG the mortally wounded in the late senatorial contest in Wisconsin, if the republican papers of that state may be believed, is Cadwalader C. Washburn, who led the bolt against the republican caucus nomination. Mr. Carpenter's personal organ, the Milwaukee Sentinel, thinks that as the result is due more to Mr. Washburn than any other man, it definitely relieves the party of him "and all of his office begging family," and therefore may prove to be a blessing to the party in disguise. Mr. Washburn being thus summarily read out of the party may consider his political career as closed. It is a note-worthy fact that of all the swarm of Washburns who overran the public offices a few years ago but one has his head above water, the venerable Elihu, of Paris. There is not to be a single Washburn in the forty-fourth congress. Seldom has there been such an instance of a family running rapidly to seed.

John Mitchell.

The election of the distinguished Irish patriot to the British parliament for Tipperary, was not, it seems, a freak of Irish zeal, but was a part of a settled plan of action, which may be briefly defined as a reaction from the Home Rule movement. The latter has occupied the minds of the true sons of the soil ever since the failure of the ill-starred campaigns of the Fenian brotherhood. It seeks to procure for Ireland a home legislature, meeting in Dublin, and holding about the same relations to parliament that our state legislatures do to congress. The home rule leaders have sought by a steady course to convince the haughty race which governs Ireland that its interests would be best promoted by conceding the demands of the Irish people. Those who had no faith in the generosity of Englishmen—and their number has steadily increased of late—were dissatisfied with this policy, and in Tipperary this dissatisfaction found expression in the unanimous election of Mr. Mitchel.

The vacancy in the representation of Tipperary was caused by the resignation of Col. White under peculiar circumstances. Col. W. is an officer of the British army, and yet he acted with the Home Rule party. It is understood that the government notified him that he must change front so far as the Irish question is concerned, or lose his rank in the army. He therefore resigned. As soon as Mr. Mitchel was telegraphically informed that the seat was vacant, he sailed from New York. His son, Captain Mitchel, formerly of the Confederate service, accompanied him. The canvass was conducted by his friends, and his election occurred before he reached his native land.

Mr. Disraeli succeeded on Thursday of last week in having Mr. Mitchel declared ineligible, because he is—so the Prime Minister was pleased to call him—a convicted felon, and a new writ of election in county Tipperary was carried without a division. Gladstone and the leading liberals voted with the Home Rulers in their attempts to postpone the discussion, but Disraeli insisted upon immediate action and secured it. Either Mr. Mitchel's son or Mr. Kickham, a released Fenian, will stand for the county. It was Mr. Mitchel's intention to absent himself from the House of Commons, and whoever is elected in his place will probably follow the same course. It is said that the greater part of the Home Rule members will also withdraw. If new writs of election are ordered, the absentees would doubtless be re-elected; and thus the Irish question will be forced on the people across the channel for some solution. The candidacy of Mr. Mitchel has increased the uneasy feeling, and England will be apt to realize once more that Ireland is not entirely conquered. May the British lion never know what peace really is until he renders justice to a noble and warm-hearted people.

The Illinois Bishopric.

The election and acceptance of Dr. De Koven has proven a Pandora's box to the Episcopal church of Illinois. Although it requires a majority of two-thirds of the bishops and the standing diocesan committees in the fifty-six dioceses of the United States to confirm bi, election, yet an ecclesiastical battle of no small dimensions has sprung up in view of his probable consecration. Both sides have organized. The supporters of the bishop-elect set forth in their circular his piety and ability and say that it is a matter of congratulation to church people generally that he has been elected diocesan of Illinois. They further say that Illinois is a high-church diocese, which would not be satisfied with any other than a high-churchman for a bishop.

The other side attacks the doctrine of Dr. DeKoven, and fears that his learning, ability and eloquence will be effectually used to the undermining of the faith. Illinois being the battle ground of the Reformed church, the low-church party apprehend serious consequences from his elevation to the bishopric. Alarming accessions are predicted to the Reformed standard and much is said against "pseudo-catholicity" and the "subtleties of medievalism." As the bishop-elect publicly endorsed Dr. Seymour, and entertains similar views relative to the eucharist, it is claimed that it would be the heighth of inconsistency to reject the one and confirm the other.

We have no desire to state more of the case than is necessary to show its general nature, and how deep an interest it is exciting. There is, of course, an unusual amount of plain speech on both sides, both having thoroughly abandoned the defensive. One minister has already resigned his pastorate, because he has no appetite for what promises to be an almost interminable dispute. He wants peace, and is satisfied that he can not find much in Illinois for some time to come.

The latest movement in opposition to Dr. DeKoven, is an effort to annul his election on the score of illegal voting. He was elected by one majority only, and it is claimed that the chancellor of the diocese and the chancellor of the cathedral both voted for him without the sanction of the canons of the church. Their votes were challenged, and ecclesiastical law will be freely ransacked, and perverted to settle the issue. After all it is the old controversy between the two parties in this influential and venerable church—the only difference being that the election of an advanced high churchman has given it a fresh vigor. Neither side will yield, as doctrinal questions are involved, and it is difficult to forsee the ultimate consequences of the controversary.

Legislative Summary.

The senate yesterday passed the constitutional amendment reducing the homestead.

The senate amended the tax act in several particulars. The tax on theaters was stricken out, and a tax of $100 levied upon emigrant agents. The bill to amend sections 708 and 710 of the code stopping the whistling of locomotives at crossings was passed.

The senate and house passed a resolution extending the session to Thursday night.

The senate adopted a substitute for the house resolutions on the Texas Pacific railroad in which the house concurred. The substitute, while endorsing the road, does not instruct our representatives in congress to vote to aid it. In the house the bill appropriating $25,000 for arming the volunteer military companies of the state was discussed and withdrawn.

The bill for the relief of married and indigent soldiers (those who lost two legs or two limbs) was passed.

The death of Hon. R. A. Reid, of Haralson, was announced, and appropriate resolutions adopted. This is the first member of the house who has died this session. Mr. B. B. Hamilton, who died several days ago, was from Stewart county and not from Clinch.

That Strange Story.

We give in this issue an account of the robbery of gold near Washington at the close of the war. It turns out to have been the loss of the Virginia banks, and out of the confederate treasury. The account is from a Tennessean, as will be guessed from his evident partiality to the Tennessee boys, but we have no doubt it is correct—as much so as the world will ascertain. The story is a romantic one, and furnishes basis for a dozen substantial novels of the most startling character.

The river and harbor bill, as reported to the house, contains the following appropriations: Charleston, $10,000; Savannah, $70,000; Mobile, $26,000; Cedar Keys, $15,000; Chattahoochie and Flint rivers, $25,000; Oostenaula and Coosawattee rivers, $5,000; Choctawhatchie, $5,000, and Tombigbee river, $25,000. The appropriations contained in the bill amount in the aggregate to $5,099,200. The bill makes it the duty of the secretary of war to apply the moneys appropriated, as far as may be, by contract, except where specified estimates cannot be made for the particular work, or where in the judgment of the secretary, the work cannot be contracted for at prices advantageous to the government; and surveys and such contracts are to be made after sufficient public advertisement for proposals in such form and measure as the secretary of war shall prescribe; and such contracts shall be made with the lowest responsible bidder therefor, accompanied by such securities as the secretary of war shall require.

THE value of geological surveys is handsomely illustrated in Pennsylvania. That wealthy and prosperous state began thirty years ago to authoritatively tell the world what was hidden in her broad domains, and to-day she occupies perhaps the proudest position in the galaxy of states. Prof. Lesley, in a recent report, reveals the mode by which she attained to her present prosperity:

The light of thirty years has rested on the state and revealed to geologists every feature of its structure. There seems nothing left for discovery. The business of the present survey is therefore critical examination, analysis, measurement, description and publication; the precise determination of qualities and quantities; the finer estimation of place, posture, mineral nature, metallurgical fitness, and mining facility; the verification of what has been the subject of the comparative rough statement of past reports, and their authoritative restatement in a more detailed way, more intelligibly, and with all the corrections and additions which the business transactions of many individuals and incorporated companies enable us to make.

THE Rome Courier says there is some probability that the Memphis Branch railroad will be completed to the state line; but it fails to tell us upon what this rumor is founded. A new board of directors was recently chosen, and Major Hargrove was subsequently elected president. An investigation of the financial condition of the company is progressing, and a full report of its affairs will soon appear.

THE president has signed the joint resolution that permits Lieut. Fitch to accept the wedding present from the khedive to his wife. The resolution also admits the diamonds free of duty, and before this time Mrs. Fitch is probably in undisturbed possession of the famous gift.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE CONSTITUTION. See terms, and send price with postage added. We run the cash schedule.

Montgomery County Contest.

The governor has issued the following order:

Upon a careful examination of the evidence submitted to this department in the case of Charles C. Purvis vs. M. D. Hughes, contested election for tax collector of Montgomery county, it is ordered that the ground of contest in said case be, and the same are hereby overruled, and that a commission do issue to said M. D. Hughes, as tax collector of said county. JAMES M. SMITH, governor.

J. W. WARREN,
Secretary executive department.

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Col. Frobel's Survey.

[*By Telegraph to the Constitution.*]

WASHINGTON, February 20.—A party of United States engineers, under command of Col. B. W. Frobel, who have for several months past been engaged upon final surveys of the Atlantic and Great Western Canal route through Georgia to connect west with the seaboard, have completed their labors and will very soon make an official report. The report will show that there is no possible obstacle in the way of successful prosecution of the work. The line of the canal, finally located, passes along Tennessee river to Guntersville, thence across to Gadsden, Ala., on the Coosa river; up that river to Cooper's mill, and from thence across the Chattahoochee to the head waters of the Ocemulgee, and down that stream to the sea. It is proposed that when the river and harbor bill reaches the senate to add to it an amendment appropriating $600,000 for the commencement of this wok and its prosecution during the present year.

[Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

THE ATTEMPT TO ADMIT PINCHBACK DEFEATED.

The democrats of the senate have made a resolute stand against the iniquity of foisting the mulatto Pinchback upon the people of Louisiana, and after a long contest their efforts have been crowned with the most signal success. The plan of the administration leaders, with Mr. Morton at their head, was to seat Pinchback on a *prima facie* case. Once in his seat, he would have drawn some $12,000 or $15,000 pay, and stayed in probably indefinitely. This bait was so tempting that the negro would-be senator has been busy for weeks past appealing to democratic senators to abate their opposition. The admission of Pinchback directly involved a recognition of the Kellogg government and a seeming justification of what Grant has done in Louisiana. Accordingly the president has been lobbying for Pinchback, and his admission was known to all to be an administration measure. It is much to Senator Edmund's credit that he resolved to oppose it with all his power. The democratic senators, emboldened by the splendid fight made lately in the house of representatives, determined to resist this contemplated outrage as long as they could. Fortunately, a number of them had already prepared speeches upon Louisiana, which they were wanting an opportunity to deliver. This gave them their chance. Sargent, of California, helped their contest by pouring out for two days a perfect drivel of malignity, made up of what John Randolph would call "the very dregs and rinsing of the human intellect."

Yesterday Mr. Morton brought forward his motion to seat Pinchback, or his party determined to sit it out, thus forcing the democrats to speak at an inconvenient hour at night or lose their chance. They accepted the gage of battle, and the session lasted some twenty-five or twenty-six hours. Gov. Stevenson made yesterday a strong and well seasoned speech, and was followed by Merrimon, Ransom and others, including several republicans. The Pinchback party claimed two majority, and fully expected the democrats to give in, but to-day they discovered their mistake. During the afternoon they were notified by a democratic senator that there were twelve democrats and liberals who had speeches to deliver upon the important question of depriving Louisiana of her right to choose a senator. This would take some thirty to thirty-six hours and it determined Mr. Morrill to go in with the appropriation bills. He moved to lay Pinchback's case on the table, and this was carried by a decided majority, in spite of Mr. Morton's appeals.

HOPE OF DEFEATING THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The news of this vote soon spread over the capitol, and created a marked sensation. The democrats were very jubilant. The result is an emphatic rebuke to the whole Grant policy in Louisiana. It virtually settles the fact that Pinchback will never be admitted, and paves the way for admitting McMillan next winter, or some other conservative. In another respect the vote is still more significant. It indicates that the senate democrats will be able to defeat any and all the third term and revolutionary legislation which may be brought forward at this session. There is even talk of defeating the civil rights bill.

Uncle Heb.

[Detroit Free Press.]

His full name was Hebdon Wright Turner, but everybody called him "Heb." He must have passed his sixtieth birthday, but no one cared to look a second time to see if he was growing old and wearing out. He cheered around livery stables and saloons, was always hungry and always ragged, and while no one was his friend he had no enemies.

The other day he fell down in a faint in a saloon on the river road, and when he was restored to consciousness he startled the three or four men who had placed him on the bed by exclaiming:

"Boys, I'll be darned if I haint going to die!"

No one had ever stopped to think whether Uncle Heb was ever going to die. It was the general impression among his acquaintances that he would live along for three or four hundred years.

"How do you feele" they asked.

"Kinder trembly and weak," he replied. "I'll bet fifty cents I'll kick the bubket afore noon!"

They offered to bring a doctor, but he said:

"No, don't take any trouble, 'tend right to business as usual, and when I kick the beam, plant me quietly and without any style!"

The men imagined that it was a mere weakness which would soon pass off, and and one of them sat down near him while the others retired to go about their business.

"It's tough weather for a funeral," remarked Uncle Heb, as the fierce wind howled around the house. "It don't make any difference how I'm carried up; I wouldn't know it if there were sixteen hacks and a brass band; just as lief go up alone with the driver!"

After a pause he smiled blandly and inquired;

"They'll speak of me as the late deceased," won't they? Yes, of course. I should like to read the papers to-morrow and see what they say of me, but I wont be here, you know."

"Have you any property to dispose of?" asked the watcher.

"Lemme see!" mused Uncle Heb. "Yes, thar's an extra pair of butes and a hat and about 17 cents in money. I sup pose the right way would be to have executors 'pinted, but, as I said before, I don't want any fooling around. You can divide up the estate between you."

The old man was very pale and he seemed to be suffering, and the watcher was anxious to do something.

"I tell you," replied Uncle Heb, "I'd like some brandy. If it wasn't just as it is I wouldn't put you to any trouble, but being I'm going away to stay I'd like a few swallers of real peach brandy—some of that in the fancy decanter."

Some was brought him, and he smacked his lips, smiled and remarked:

"If I wasn't going to die I'd try and lay in a quart or two of that brand!"

After five or ten minutes more the nurse asked him if he didn't feel better!"

"Feel better!" echoed the old man, "how can a dying man feel better?" Do you suppose I'd be fooling around here if I wasn't going to expire?"

The man sat down and uncle Heb continued:

"As soon as I go up the spout one of you go to the poormaster and say: 'Mr. Willard, old Heb is dead; send a fellow down and plant him.' That will be as good as a speech two hours long. I'm sorry I was took sick here, but it wasn't my fault. You may go now."

The man went out, thinking uncle Heb out of his mind, and sat down and played domsnoes for an hour. Hearing no movement in the back room he opened the door.

The man was dead!

Rumored Pastoral Call.

[From the Washington (D. C.) Chronicle.]

The congregation of the Western Presbyterian church will, it is rumored, extend a call to Rev. David Wills, D. D., of Atlanta, Ga., at present sojourning in this city. He is one of the most eloquent Presbyterian ministers in the country, and since his arrival here has gathered within the walls of that church the largest congregations ever seen there. The pulpit has been only temporarily supplied since the tragic death of the late pastor, Rev. J. N. Coombs.

AUGUSTA.—A large number were present at the races. Crown Prince and Mattie O. the winning horses.—*Constitutionalist.*

WHISTLE AND HOE.

There's a boy just over the garden fence,
Who is whistling all through the live-long days;
And his work is just a mere pretense,
For you see the weeds he has cut away.
Whistle and hoe,
Sing as you go,
Shorten the row
By the songs you know.

Not a word of bemoaning his task I hear,
He has scarcely time for a growl, I know,
For his whistle sounds so merry and clear,
He must find some pleasure in every row.
Whistle and hoe,
Sing as you go,
Shorten the row
By the songs you know.

But then while you whistle be sure that you hoe,
For if you are idle the briers will spread;
And whistle alone to the end of the row
May do for the weeds, but it is bad for the bread.
Whistle and hoe,
Sing as you go,
Shorten the row
By the songs you know.

Cotton—Volume III—No. 25.

The receipts this week are 94,637 bales, compared with 123,000 last year, and 109,000 the year before. It is likely the receipts for next week will be about 90,000 bales, compared with 102,000 last year, and 104,000 the year before; and the receipts at the interior towns 18,000 bales, compared with 21,000 last year, and 20,000 the year before.

WEATHER.

The thermometer has averaged 52 degrees at noon; clear and pleasant four days, and cloudy and warm three days. Rain-fall for the week 2.20 inches. The same week last year the thermometer was 49 degrees at noon; clear and pleasant two days; cloudy and cool five days. Rain-fall for the week .31 of an inch. The same week year before last the thermometer was 55 degrees at noon; clear and pleasant four days; cloudy and warm three days. Rain-fall for the week 4.19 inches.

ATLANTA MARKET.

RECEIPTS.	1875	1874	1873
Receipts this week	874	500	247
Receipts previously	56,159	48,250	24,763
	57,033	48,750	25,000
SHIPMENTS.			
Shipments this week	1,429	400	340
Shipments previously	52,608	44,221	22,660
	54,097	44,621	23,000
STOCK.			
Stock on hand	2,616	3,365	2,058
PRICE.			
Middlings	14	14	18½

From this time we will give the movement and price of cotton in this city for three years as above.

The roads are now in pretty fair condition again for the winter, and the cotton still remaining in the country—which is fully as much as last year this time—will come forward slowly as the farmers have need for this money. They are willing to sell at present prices, but many of them prefer holding their cotton, where they have no present use for their money, and there are more of the small farmers in this condition now than there has been at any time since the war.

RECEIPTS.

The daily receipts at all ports for the next week, for the past four years, are as follows:

	1871	1872	1873	1874
Saturday	17,884	10,424	16,623	14,207
Monday	27,864	20,131	30,874	29,429
Tuesday	30,455	10,518	17,593	13,993
Wednesday	16,274	10,701	10,969	15,268
Thursday	15,000	10,358	11,891	13,436
Friday	12,984	10,619	15,461	15,076
Various	334	312	820	389
	132,775	73,260	104,206	102,678

After about this time there is usually a sudden falling off in the receipts. In 1872 it averaged 8,000 bales a week for six weeks; in 1873 the decrease was 11,000 bales a week; in 1874, 10,000 bales a week, and our estimate for this year is the decrease for the next six weeks ending April 2d, will be 6,000 a week, making the receipts the last week in March 60,000 bales, compared with 59,000 last year; 49,000 the year before, and 34,000 for the small crop year of 1871-2.

NEW YORK.

This market opened the week very dull, but closed steady and firm. Sales for week 8,000 bales. Contracts have been quiet and dull; sales small; no change in the price. The market for each day seems to be entirely under the control of the receipts—a small days' receipts causing contracts to rise, and a large one making them fall. Each party is waiting for something to turn up in their favor. Sales to exporters have been very small, as exchange has been lower than it has been for a year before, and Liverpool does not show any activity, as many expected that market to do.

LIVERPOOL.

This market has been quiet, with medium sales. Manchester is well stocked with cotton, and trade is not very brisk.

BOMBAY, INDIA.

The following are the figures for the receipts and shipments to Great Britain and the continent for this year, and the two years past from the first day of January:

	1875	1874	1873
Receipts	198,000	159,000	157,000
Shipments to Great Britain	95,000	63,000	72,000
Shipments to the continent	51,000	34,000	28,000

NORTHERN MILLS.

These cotton mills have been short of water for several months, so they have only been able to produce about two thirds of the goods they usually do; but still there seems to be a plenty to supply the demand. This want of water and the strike at Fall River reduces the amount of cotton needed for the mills, and it is likely will reduce the consumption for this year fully 75,000 bales. The takings of these mills from the ports are now an average of 40,000 bales smaller than for the past three years same time. Though this may be partly accounted for by the fact that shipments overland have been larger this year than usual.

COTTON PLANTING.

It is yet too early to calculate definitely about the amount of cotton seed that will be planted this year. From some sections we hear it will be fully as large and from others that the increase will be from 10 to 15 per cent. One estimate is that farmers will plant all they can cultivate, and if there should be a good yield will want be here, you know."

"Have you any property to dispose of?" asked the watcher.

"Lemme see!" mused Uncle Heb. "Yes, thar's an extra pair of butes and a hat and about 17 cents in money. I sup pose the right way would be to have executors 'pinted, but, as I said before, I don't want any fooling around. You can divide up the estate between you."

The old man was very pale and he seemed to be suffering, and the watcher was anxious to do something.

"I tell you," replied Uncle Heb, "I'd like some brandy. If it wasn't just as it is I wouldn't put you to any trouble, but being I'm going away to stay I'd like a few swallers of real peach brandy—some of that in the fancy decanter."

Some was brought him, and he smacked his lips, smiled and remarked:

"If I wasn't going to die I'd try and lay in a quart or two of that brand!"

After five or ten minutes more the nurse asked him if he didn't feel better!"

"Feel better!" echoed the old man, "how can a dying man feel better?" Do you suppose I'd be fooling around here if I wasn't going to expire?"

The man sat down and uncle Heb continued:

"As soon as I go up the spout one of you go to the poormaster and say: 'Mr. Willard, old Heb is dead; send a fellow down and plant him.' That will be as good as a speech two hours long. I'm sorry I was took sick here, but it wasn't my fault. You may go now."

The man went out, thinking uncle Heb out of his mind, and sat down and played domsnoes for an hour. Hearing no movement in the back room he opened the door.

The man was dead!

Rumored Pastoral Call.

[From the Washington (D. C.) Chronicle.]

The congregation of the Western Presbyterian church will, it is rumored, extend a call to Rev. David Wills, D. D., of Atlanta, Ga., at present sojourning in this city. He is one of the most eloquent Presbyterian ministers in the country, and since his arrival here has gathered within the walls of that church the largest congregations ever seen there. The pulpit has been only temporarily supplied since the tragic death of the late pastor, Rev. J. N. Coombs.

AUGUSTA.—A large number were present at the races. Crown Prince and Mattie O. the winning horses.—*Constitutionalist.*

THAT GOLD ROBBERY.

Who Did It and How Done.

Hiding Boxes of Gold in Swamps and Old Fields.

What Became of the Remains of the Confederate Treasury.

Where Some of the Jewelry of Patriotic Southern Women Went.

BROOKS CO., GA., Feb. 15, 1875.

Col. E. Y. Clarke, Atlanta, Ga.:

DEAR COLONEL—I see from a Sacramento, Cal., paper, an account of a story concerning the purported robbery of the confederate treasury and I give as near a correct account of all the facts connected with gold and silver so much talked about, as my memory will permit. I belonged to Gen. Vaughn's brigade as well yourself, and will add here, that no command did harder service during the war after your regiment joined than that brigade.

WHEN GEN. LEE SURRENDERED,

Vaughn's command composed of the 1st, 3d, 31st, 43d, 55th, 60th and 80th Tennessee regiments, all from East Tennessee; 19th and 20th East Tennessee battalions, and your command, the 18th Georgia regiment cavalry, originally a battalion of partisan rangers serving its first campaign under, the famous John Morgan. This command was watching the enemy between Knoxville, Tennessee, and western Virginia, and at the date of Gen. Lee's surrender was at Central depot on the Virginia railroad, near New river with other commands under Gen. Echols. The whole command moved to join Gen. Joseph E. Johnston in North Carolina; before reaching that gallant old chieftain we received the news of his falling back. Our commands then moved for Charlotte, N. C., including Gen. Duke's or Morgan's command, and also some Virginia troops, but on our arrival near Charlotte we found nearly all the Virginia troops had left and returned home. Col. Giltner's Kentucky and Virginia command had left (except a few men) on receiving the news of Gen. Lee's surrender. Gen. Crosby's small force belonged to the Echols command, and was along. At Charlotte we all formed a junction with

PRESIDENT DAVIS AND HIS CABINET,

when all were placed under the command of Gen. Breckinridge, a true statesman and hero, who was secretary of war of the Confederate States.

When the whole force moved in the direction of Georgia, the specie train was under the immediate charge of the Kentucky troops. On the arrival of the gallant little remnant of confederates on the south bank of the Savannah river, our scouts and pickets reported the federal army in force in our front, and the prospect that a battle or other engagement would cause a useless sacrifice of life of those who had stood to the last. I failed to mention that General Dibrell's middle Tennessee brigade was guarding and escorting President Davis and the government money, property and valuables of the confederate government when we met them at Charlotte, North Carolina.

After going into camp near the Savannah river all the South Carolina and North Carolina troops, with few exceptions, left for their homes, and further resistance was consigned hopeless, and our great leader despaired. No purer or better man than President Davis lives. He has less faults and more of that noble Christian fortitude and forbearance than any man I knew, and he will live in the hearts of a large majority of the boys in *gray*, when all others are forgotten; and to-day the south should send such men as Davis, Breckenridge, Reagan, Lawton, Johnston and others, to represent them in the United States congress, in preference to some that are being sent.

When the president, his cabinet and general officers, then in consultation near the Savannah river, agreed to

DIVIDE OUT THE MONEY

on hand to the noble little army, who was willing to follow Davis—their great leader—to the last ditch beyond the Mississippi, and even fortify on the west bank of the Rio Grande river on the Mexican line, the amount of confederate money, after sending several thousand to Augusta to be expended for the use and benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers, amounted to a little over

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

All the officers and troops present received $28.25 each, in gold and silver. The Virginia bank funds were turned over and were all the time in charge of their own bank officers. They were carried to Washington, Wilkes county, some fifteen or twenty miles, by their officers and there deposited for safe keeping. I would guess something over four hundred thousand dollars.

President Davis and his cabinet then struck out for parts unknown. General Vaughn being our senior commander, received orders from the proper officer to make the best terms of surrender that he could with Gen. Upton, then in command of the United States forces, with headquarters at Augusta. An officer was sent from Augusta to Washington, Georgia, (Vaughn's command had moved to the neighborhood of Washington), paroles were made out, etc., but the terms demanded were harder and more severe than those of General Lee or Johnson, and Gen. Vaughn refused them, and left his command and went in person to see General Upton, in Augusta, and from there to a conference with Gen. Wilson in Macon, and had more liberal terms granted, and on the 17th day of May, 1865, the whole command surrendered. Gen. Duke and most of the Kentucky forces had left before the surrender. Gen. Dibrell proceeded to Tennessee with his command. The Georgia boys went home unmolested; but not so with the Tennessee boys. Their homes and property in East Tennessee had been destroyed to a great degree; all their stock and other property were gone. Many who had gone in advance had been murdered, whipped or driven away by their enemies, and hundreds of them to-day are strangers to East Tennessee, never having returned, while others returned to be robbed by law suits and in every conceivable way. But, thank God, a better day has come, and in East Tennessee all stand on an equal footing. Many of them found good friends in the neighborhood of the Savannah river and around Danburg, Ga., whose houses were thrown open by such families (God bless them!) as the Barksdales, Shenaults, Willis, Jones, and all of the entire neighborhood on both sides the river, among them the noble families of Lattimores and others in and around Lowndsville, S. C., and there the exiled East-Tennessee boys found homes and all the gomforts of life free as water, and some of them even found something better—the best of Georgia and South Carolina wives, and they to this day live as citizens of South Carolina and Georgia, and I am glad to know make good citizens there or wherever they have gone.

Well, back to the

GOLD STORY

again. After things around Washington, Ga., got quiet, the Virginia bank officers procured a permit from the federal commander to take back to Virginia (rumor said only eighty thousand dollars) the bank funds with a small guard and four or five wagons. The first night they encamped at the house of the widow, where the confederate gold had been divided, near which a number of Vaughn's soldiers lingered—afraid to return to their homes. News soon spread in the neighborhood of the arrival and camping of the train. Fourteen of the Tennessee boys and one Alabama boy from Johnston's army were soon mounted, dressed some of them with blue yankee coats. V.'s command were generally clothed with yankee uniforms. The little company moved up in military style; an ex-captain in command. They demanded in the name of the United States government, the

SURRENDER OF THE FUNDS,

claiming (and perhaps believing) them to be confederate funds still, the officer giving his name as Col. Brownlow, of Gen. Gillam's or Stoneman's command. The parties in charge of the gold surrendered without firing a shot. All the men were placed under guard, marched off some distance and placed in charge of a small force. The balance took possession of the treasury and broke open keg after keg and box after box. When they found one containing silver coin they passed it by, but when one contained the yellow eagles they appropriated them until all were satisfied. Then the guard was relieved and the others filled their sacks. They then left the bank officers looking and feeling very dejected believing they had been handled by some others, not Col. Brownlow's command, with orders from Gen. Gillam. Although Gen. 'Gillams' command had a short time before robbed a citizen on the South Carolina side, of some sixty thousand dollars in gold belonging to some minor heirs in or near Abbeville, South Carolina, and a large amount at Greenville, South Carolina, belonging to a South Carolina bank. A lieutenant and his squad at the time were met by some of Vaughn's men, and were charged and put to rout, some of them captured and on them were found fourteen watches and other valuable property taken from citizens.

The confederate squad under "Col. Brownlow," left with their gold tied up

IN CORN SACKS AND BLANKETS,

—some of the boys took off their pants and drawers and tied it up in the legs—some of them took whole boxes unbroken. They, as soon as out of sight, disbanded and each one went his own way, and to dispose of his own treasure, some hiding it about in fence corners, in the swamp and old fields. When done each one repaired to his home or to where they were boarding, except three who were more judicious. These three had added to their number one other, and their gold was divided and not being able to carry all, one box was thrown in the run of a branch under a bridge. The box had not been opened, the party believing it contained only $1,000 in silver, but the men who got it out told the writer it contained over $11,000 in gold. It was divided among three outsiders, who were relations in part to the three who placed it there, and described the place by maps and instructions. Afterwards, some two days or more, the writer went with some of the same party and others, with the same map, and hunted over the same ground. The whole face of the country *had been scratched and dug up*, but still we found a few silver quarters in the brush, and an empty box near a pond. The pond was scoured and scraped, and in it an old wheat sack found with five or six hundred dollars in silver. It was considered free property and divided out. But let us go back to the next morning after the robbery. The bankers offered a reward, I believe, of ten thousand dollars. All Georgia around in each one was up and hunting. "Brownlow's" men, all sleeping or listening to the hubbub and excitement going on, old muskets, revolvers, etc., were brought in. No clue could be given as to the ones who had carried off the spoils until the *Alabama* boy deciding that it was not provident to go to the old field gully and get his spoils, took a gold piece or two, I believe two $20 and a few silver quarters, shouldered his knapsack and struck a bee line for home, intending to soon return after all the excitement would die out, and claim his gold. On he tramped thinking of home, sweet home, and dear ones in Alabama, that how soon he would make all comfortable with his friends. As mile after mile was left behind, the little town of Danburg, in Wilkes county was reached. Some nice candy or cake was too great an inducement to one of Gen. Johnson's starving boys, his $1 75 drawn in Virginia I guess was long ago left behind for the same kind of eatables that now induced him to pull out a fresh silver quarter and invest it, and on his way he went rejoicing more happy than his confederates of Johnson's command. But his 25 cents

LED TO THE FINAL DISCOVERY

of those who had the gold. The Georgia boys, always good soldiers and scouters, saw something in the new quarter left in Danburg with the cake sutler. The Alabama boy was followed more rapidly than they (I mean, colonel, than your regiment followed Sheridan's command near Winchester, Va., where Vaughn's brigade and others pursued them from near New Town to the Potomac river.) The column was overtaken and information gained so that all the parties were made known, and all found in the neighborhood, except the squad I have alluded to, and two others who had hid theirs and gone home to upper east Tennessee, carrying only $500 each, (so I learned.) The Alabama boy, from threats and promises of no punishment, was released after telling all he knew as showing where his $17,000 were hid. He then went on his way home to Alabama, not so happy as before. We have never heard of him since. So the arresting and investigating commenced, gold was brought in, and

A COMPROMISE

was made with the bankers, from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars paid over by each one, and a release signed by the bankers. So the Tennessee boys went their way rejoicing, for they no doubt had saved a little for a wet day. The thirteen lucky ones then dispersed in different directions. Nearly all their whereabouts are known to the writer, (except of a few who were more reckless and dissipated than the balance.) Some of, them have added to their gains, illgotten or not, and are doing well.

The history of some of them would be very interesting. Sorry to say that the histories of one or two of them would equal that of the *James brothers*, but some of them stand as fair to-day in western states and east Tennessee as Senator Johnson, the late lucky politician of east Tennessee, and were his warm supporters. I will add there were three or four ex-captains, two or three lieutenants, the balance all privates, and a braver set of soldiers never fought. I have seen them face yankee lead and shot when others quailed. Now let me return to the more interesting part of the story.

THE THREE YOUNG MEN,

then single men, (all since married) with the additional friend, carried their money some one hundred miles off. They sat down to divide it unmolested in the woods, captain Johnson (we will call him) told private Hill to divide it. Private Hill said "No, captain Johnson, you and your brother bore the brunt of the battle, while I did the same; but my brother has only helped us carry the spoils to this place." So captain Johnson divided thirty-nine thousand dollars in three piles and gave his brother one and told private Hill and his brother to take only one-third. So they did so, after a little grumbling that the division was not as Hill thought it should be. His brother had helped pack it up into the mountains and take care of it.

The gold was all (but one thousand to each two) surrendered to their parents and hid away. The boys started west to hunt homes and locate, leaving all else behind with the understanding they were to return after a while and get up their hidden box and sacks in branch and pond. After being absent a short time the friends of Hill went down from the mountains with map and directions, and the box of gold and some silver was found and divided. Capt. Johnson's friends were not consulted nor interested. Hill's friends thought they had paid Johnson for the unequal division. Next comes a nice youth, well mounted, riding up to a mountain cabin, and made inquiry of Capt. Johnson's mother and sisters. They had been driven from the mountains of East Tennessee and their houses burned down because they loved the south and southern people. This nice mounted man asked if Mrs. Johnson lived here. On an affirmative answer he drew from his pocket

A BEAUTIFUL LETTER

purporting to be from her son, or from the captain, dated at Florence, Alabama, in which the letter stated that the captain had got into trouble and could not extricate himself without his mother would send him ten thousand dollars of their gold. The unsuspecting honest old woman, not suspecting anything, got the money, put it in a sack, helped it up on the horse to the pretended messenger that had ridden all the way from Alabama through rain and mud to accommodate her poor son in trouble. He rode off with his prize to his confederates in the swindle, and then got down and divided. Again homes were found in the west. The parents were duly advised of it, and they all moved there. Investments were made. Some did not pay while others did, and parties are all living.

THE BANKERS

gathered up their funds, and returned to Washington, Wilkes county, Georgia. The military at Augusta was aroused as everywhere else at the close of the war, and ever since when money can be stolen or got possession of.) A one-armed general (a great rascal, if alive, should be arrested) marched forth with a command mostly of colored troops to the place at a double quick, and with four days' rations. He arrived near the battle ground and went into camp, and then he sent out his scouts in every direction. He soon found a few pieces of hard money in the hands of farmers, (even widows,) whose wives had cooked and washed for soldiers who had drawn the $28 25. They, the brave

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar13-1y

ATLANTA

Sunday Morning, Feb. 21, 1875.

ORDER OF CIRCUITS.

In the Supreme Court of Georgia, January Term.

Blue Ridge	00	Macon	16
Western	00	Flint	22
Northern	00	Coweta	19
Atlanta	37	Rome	10
Southern	1	Cherokee	19
Oconee	0	Augusta	8
Albany	10	Middle	1
Southwestern	23	Ocmulgee	37
Pataula	9	Eastern	5
Chattahoochee	37	Brunswick	2

The daily proceedings are reported for the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION by Henry Jackson, supreme court reporter. The decisions published in full every Wednesday morning.

Immediately on the adjournment of the court, the decisions of the term are published in pamphlet form, price $1 00 to subscribers of THE CONSTITUTION, to others $2 00 per copy.

Parkins & Jennings,
32 Broad Street, near the Bridge.
WHITE PINE DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MANTELS, MOULDING, &c.
A large stock in store at prices lower than ever. jan15—wed-fri&sun-dtf

Attention Legislators.

Prior to your departure, repair to the *mammoth clothing house* and *great southern brass rooms* of *Steinheimer Bros.*, who by placing their goods before the public at their very smallest margins, have achieved the title of "THE NEW YORK STORE," of the south. All classes of bleached and brown shirtings, sheetings, &c., at manufacturers prices. feb.14-3t

GEO. JOHNSON PROPERTY.—The sale of this property is advertised by Wallace & Fowler. Look out for bargains. Public sales are now few and far between, and a chance should not be allowed to escape for a good investment.

Benefit yourself financially, by calling on Steinheimer Bros., at the New York store, No. 48 Whitehall street, and convince yourself of the above facts. feb20-3t

DOMESTIC GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER.—Furchgott, Benedict & Co., offer best prints at 9 cents per yard. Soft finished long cloth 4-4 at 10 and 12½ each yard, worth 2 and 3 cents more. Ticklings, ginghams, seertings, &c., 20 per cent cheaper than elsewhere. feb7—dtf.

DAY & GLYNN received yesterday 600 Shad and several hundred pounds of cat fish. They are the champion fish men of Atlanta.

CARD FROM MR. GUILFORD.—In this issue will be found a card from this gentleman stating that he will soon be prepared to furnish the public with pianos as usual.

DRESS GOODS, Silks, &c.—$25,000 worth of silks, dress goods, alpacas, shawls, cloaks, flannels, blankets, etc., are now offered at less than cost of importation, at Furchgott, Benedict & Co.'s. [feb7-dtf

NOTICE TO THE GROCERS.—The Grocers' Protective Association will have their first annual review of the "dead beat" list on Tuesday evening, March 2d. Every member is requested to be there and get a full list. 2sun

CAL WAGNER.—If the reporter only appended to this notice the above name, on Tuesday night, it would be sufficient. But this would hardly be just to the complete traveling troupe, quartette and orchestra. To Price, Boyd, Turner, Brown, Murphy and the members of the company, our people do not require an extended notice, but will doubtless avail themselves of the opportunity to be present at DeGive's.

NEW GOODS.
ELEGANT GOODS.
Great Novelties in Jewelry.
NEW STYLES.

I have just received a large and elegant assortment of entirely new styles of jewelry that is now all the rage in New York. The prices are about one-fifth the ordinary prices for such elegant goods, and as I am preparing to sell the factories north, I will offer all my elegant stock of watches, diamonds and new style jewelry at such prices for the next ten days as will guarantee a speedy sale. *I mean business.* The ladies are respectfully invited to call early.

GEO. SHARP, JR.

NEW STYLES of cut and engraved glass goods, fine lamps, dinner and breakfast castors, spoons and forks, Rogers' knives, table mats, fine chamber sets, spittoons, trays and carved bread boards, just received. None but reliable goods sold by us. Law & Co's Crockery, China and Glass warehouse.

THE FEW Society of Emory college celebrate Washington's birthday to-morrow W. H. Huntley is the orator.

GREAT BARGAINS.—The best selections (and at the lowest prices)—Carpets, oil cloths, window shades, lambrequin reps, hair cloth, lace curtains, cornices, etc., are now offered at Furchgott, Benedict & Co.'s. feb7—dtf

MR EDITOR—It is my opinion that when a bad order presses the laudlady for syllabub continually, it is a sycophantic symptom, calling for something to soothe the acrid particles that gnaw and irritate the gastro-enteritis dermoid tissue. If I am erroneous please correct. ICHABOD POUNDS.

THAT was a sad sight at the Union Passenger Depot yesterday evening when fourteen young ladies were seen with crape on their arms and white cambric handkerchiefs in hand. The light of Peachtree was swiftly taking her way to a pleasant village on the Georgia railroad.

Jewelry Manufactory.

I have leased the rooms above my store and fitted up the finest and best work shops in my line in the south, having put in extra tools and machinery. I am now prepared to manufacture anything in my line to order. Plain gold and 18K. and 20kt rings a specialty, *home made.* Also, studs, sleeve buttons, pins, ear rings.

Diamonds of all kinds remounted.
Hair jewelry made to order, etc.
Old jewelry repaired same as new.
All work we turn out will be of the best material and our prices guaranteed lower than any first-class house in the south.

GEO. SHARP, JR.,
Diamond Merchant,
Whitehall street
Atlanta, Ga.

N. B.—I will pay cash for 5,000 ounces old silver. Largest market price paid for Georgia gold. Will buy from one to ten thousand dwt.

CONCERT.—Concert, tableaux and character personalities, at DeGive's opera house, February 25th. Vocal and instrumental music by Dr. Sid Holland, Dr. Phillips, Prof. Guilford and others, comprising the best musical talent in Atlanta. Programme will be given in the city papers Thursday morning.

LOOKOUT for something excellent. This concert is for a noble object, and DeGive's will be crowded beyond doubt.

JOB WORK.
Books Bound.

Remember that THE CONSTITUTION has as fine a job office as there is in Georgia, and does work as cheaply. Everything from a card up to a book furnished without delay. Mr. J. I. Miller is our foreman.

THE urbane and courteous gentleman from Elbert lost his gold eye glasses yesterday, and now writes his name parted in the middle, Madox.

Diamonds! Diamonds!

I have completed a large purchase of Diamonds and will expose for sale, commencing Wednesday morning, at this elegant stock, consisting of several pairs of Ear-Drops from 2 to 9 carats. Fifty-five Solitaire and Cluster Rings, ranging in price from fifteen to five hundred dollars each. Also, Diamond Studs, Diamond Collar Buttons, Cluster Ear-Drops, and also the largest stock of WATCHES, Royal Opera Guard and Vest Chains, and a numerous variety of STERLING SILVER BRIDAL PRESENTS.

Members of the Legislature and visitors to the city will please examine my stock, as I am DETERMINED to offer such inducements as will COMPEL you to buy.

Remember, I mean business.

GEO. SHARP, JR.,
34 Whitehall street,
feb17—dtf Atlanta, Ga.

ATTENTION, FULTON BLUES!—Meet promptly at your armory to-morrow at 2 o'clock for parade. By order of the commanding officer.

R. M. MASSEY,
Secretary.

West, Edwards & Co.

This prominent city firm of provision merchants is prepared to furnish supplies to the largest extent, as will be seen by their advertisement in another column. They possess as fine store rooms as are to be found anywhere, and we advise country merchants and those in want of planters' supplies to give them a call. The firm is composed of young men, active and successful in business, and this fact is a pretty good guarantee that they conduct it in a style to command it, and please their customers. Well, Ed Watts & Briscoe can keep abreast of the times, if any can.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Proceedings of both Branches.

(Specially Reported for the Constitution.)

HOUSE.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

ATLANTA, Feb. 20, 1875.

The house reassembled at 3 P. M.

THREE SESSIONS.

Mr. Ware introduced a resolution that after to-day the House hold three sessions daily which was agreed to.

PROLONGING THE SESSION.

The Senate resolution prolonging the session until Thursday next, was taken up and concurred in by yeas 98, 29 nays.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To appropriate money to the proper authorities of Thomas county for expenditures in transporting convicts to Milledgeville. The House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hoge in the chair. The committee rose and reported back the bill with the recommendation that it do pass. Passed.

To repeal the act extending the jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace in Stewart county. Passed.

To amend the acts incorporating the city of Griffin. Passed by substitute.

To incorporate the Eastern and Western Transportation Company. Passed.

To amend the act creating a County Court in Richmond county. Passed.

To compensate W. A. Walton for services rendered the State in the case of Divan, Jones and Lee vs. the State. The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Rankin in the chair. The committee rose and reported the bill back with the recommendation that it do pass. Passed.

To amend the act amending the Charter of Macon. Passed by substitute.

To amend the act to protect the people of this State in the sale of kerosene oil. Passed.

To regulate the fees of jurors in Schley county. Passed.

To amend the act creating a Board of Commissioners in Schley county. Passed.

To authorize L. L. Page and Martin York to peddle without license. Lost.

To appropriate money to pay Dr. J. D. Smith and S. B. Force for treating small pox cases in Rockmart. Withdrawn.

To change the corporate limits of Zebulon. Lost.

To prohibit the sale of liquors within the first district of Pike county. Passed.

For the relief of J. A. Williamson. Lost.

For the relief of Mrs. Mary F. Brooks. Withdrawn.

To establish a game law for the State. Mr. Grimes offered a substitute, making it apply to the counties of Muscogee, Lincoln and Baldwin. Passed by substitute.

To encourage the building of mills and other machinery on the Conasauga river. Passed.

To change the line between the counties of Greene and Morgan. Withdrawn.

To amend the act incorporating Camilla. Passed by substitute.

To amend the act prohibiting the sale of farm products between sunset and sunrise, by applying its provisions to Merriwether, Coweta, Troup and Harris counties. Passed.

To amend the act amending the attachment laws. Lost.

To change the line between the counties of Macon and Houston. Lost.

To incorporate Forsyth Savings bank. Passed—yeas, 115; nays, 3.

For the relief of Daniel P. Hill. Lost.

To amend section 4372 of the Code. Lost.

To prohibit the sale of liquor within two miles of Harmony Grove, in Jackson county. Amended by inserting Canton and Woodstock in Cherokee county. Passed.

To amend the act creating a board of commissioners for Madison county. Passed.

To codify the ordinances of the city of Forsyth. Passed.

To provide for prepayment of costs to justices of the peace. Lost.

To prohibit the sale of liquor within two miles of Franklin, Heard county. Passed.

To compel prompt delivery of homesteads. Withdrawn.

To prohibit the sale of liquor in Hampton.

To prohibit the sle of liquors within three miles of Stockbridge. Passed.

To compel executors and administrators to rent outlands at public outcry. Withdrawn.

To change the line between De Kalb and Henry and Spalding. Passed.

To prohibit the sale of liquor within three miles of Powelton, Pa sed.

GENERAL TAX ACT.

The House took up the Senate amendment to the General Tax Act and concurred in all except the amendment to the 9th section, striking out the proviso exempting $100 of personal property from taxation, which was rejected by yeas 55, nays 77.

READ SECOND TIME.

The bill to appropriate $12,300 for improvement of the buildings and grounds of the Lunatic Asylum and $200 for books, was read the second time and referred to the finance committee.

TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The House took up the Senate substitute for the House resolution on the subject of the Texas Pacific railroad Messrs. Anderson of Cobb, Bacon of Bibb, and Revill, opposed the substitute; and Messrs. Lawton, Walsh, Adams and Harris in favored it in elaborate arguments. The substitute was concurred in by yeas 63, nays 47.

The House adjourned until 9 A. M. Monday next.

Lecture of Rev. I. D. Fulton, D. D.

This distinguished divine will deliver the second of the people's course of lectures at James' hall on Monday. We learn that he will be introduced by ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown. Our people had a great treat in the lecture of Rev. Dr. Tiffany, and Dr. Fulton visits our city with an enviable reputation as a lecturer. Subject, "The American of the Future."

The Adrian Expositor, Michigan, speaking of Dr. Fulton says:

Gough himself could scarcely tell a story in better style, and yet Dr. Fulton appears to rely very little on his powers as an actor to keep the attention of his audience. His lecture was crisp and condensed, with little redundancy, while his language was always well chosen and powerful. He enunciated great truths in short sentences, and hurled them at the audience with all the vigor of a man who thoroughly understood what he believed, and had vital force enough to almost compel others to think with him.

New Book.

Scientific Agriculture, by E. M. Pendleton, M. D., professor of agriculture and horticulture, University of Georgia. For sale in Atlanta by Burke, Hancock & Co.

This is a text book intended for the use of colleges, schools and private students. It is a great work, and we have no doubt, from the reputation of the author, that it is admirably fitted to the purpose in view. We have not had time to examine it, but feel no hesitancy in recommending the work. The anatomy and physiology of the plants, agricultural heterology, soils as related to physics, chemistry of the atmosphere, of plants and soils, animal nutrition, are the subjects treated in all their interest-ing details. A copy of this book should be welcome to every intelligent household.

Court Notes.

Sherman Weaver, the colored gentleman arrested the other night by the police, for making off from Major Edwards' coal yard, with a limited quantity of that costly fuel, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Butt. Sherman proved the during the night in question the weather was exceedingly cold, and that he had three sick children at home. Under this showing he prosecution agreed to his discharge upon his paying costs.

Justices McConnell, Walker, and Ezzard had no cases worthy of special mention.

The police made few city cases yesterday, not as many as usual for the last of the week.

A man was lodged in jail yesterday for obtaining goods under false pretences.

No new state cases.

About Moments.

People have been reckoning by months and weeks to theday of the last library drawing. They must now begin to reckon by days; of these here are but eleven now to be counted. Take out the Sunday, and only ten days are left in which to secure a chance for a large or a small fortune. Still it has always been the moment of time that has made the destines of individuals or of nations. It takes but a moment to secure a ticket in this last drawing, and who can tell but that moment may not be the most momentous moment of one's life? Look to it!

Tickets for sale by J. H. Jones, & Co. at Phillips & Crew, Atlanta Ga.

THE POST OFFICE.—On Monday, anniversary of Washington's birthday and a notional holiday, the post-office will not be open save on hours similar to those on Sunday.

BURGLARY NEAR GAINESVILLE.

Jewelry, Watch and Money Stolen.

Prompt Capture of the Thief in Atlanta.

A burgary of more than usual boldness was committed near Gainesville last Thursday night. The daring of the thief, his efforts to make good his escape, and his prompt arrest by the police of this city give more than ordinary interest to the whole occurrence.

The gentleman, in whose residence the burglary took place is named L. P. Harris. His house is six miles north-east of Gainesville. His family consists of a wife, four children, and a small nephew. On Mr. Harris's place is a saw mill which he runs, and and is often detained there until a late hour in the night. The robbery was effected about twelve o'clock. Thursday night Mr. Harris remained at his mill until eleven o'clock that night, and as soon as he returned home he noticed that his dogs seemed very restless and that his front door was unlocked. He did not think these facts worthy of more than a passing notice, and having locked the door he retired to his room, and went to bed.

Subsequent developments showed that the burglar had indeed

MADE HIS WAY INTO THE HOUSE

while Mr. Harris was busy at the mill, and was secreted in some room when he came in. Friday morning, as soon as he awoke, Mr. Harris noticed that his pantaloons had been removed from the chair upon which he had placed them. A very slight examination satisfied him that he had been robbed, and upon investigating farther he found out that the thief had not confined his attention to his clothes alone, but had gone through the entire room.

THE LOSS.

From Mr. Harris' pants pocket were taken a purse containing $300 or $400 in greenbacks, and a pocket knife. His vest was carried off, and with it a silver watch. His wife lost a gold chain, pair of ear-rings, and some silver money, which were taken out of her work-box. The thief also went to the bureau, where he took a pistol out of the drawer, and another set of Mrs. Harris' jewelry which was hanging against the wall behind the looking-glass. He concluded his appropriations by taking a talma and dress coat belonging to Mr. Harris from the wardrobe. In fact, the room was scientifically and thoroughly plundered, and that too without awakening any member of the family.

THE THIEF STEALS A HORSE.

Mr. Harris' suspicions soon settled upon a negro named John Norris. This man had been in his employ for some three or four months, and had been discharged about ten days previous to the robbery. It was evident that the thief, whoever he was, was well acquainted with the house, and knew where the valuables were placed; besides, the dogs would not have permitted any stranger to come near the lot. These facts pretty well satisfied Mr. Harris that Norris was the man, and accordingly he made arrangements to follow him up.

THE BURGLAR TURNS HORSE THIEF.

Mr Harris had not long been on his track before he discovered that the burglar had put a climax to his nights performances by stealing a horse. He left the house of Mr. Harris, making for Gainesville to take the morning train for Atlanta. About a quarter of a mile from Mr. Harris' house he stopped at the place of Mr. Willis Parr and there stole a horse out of his stable. Mounting the horse he took the shortest route for Gainesville, avoiding the public roads. He crossed the Chattahoochee river at Sturger's ford, and reached Gainesville about two o'clock, Friday morning. Finding it impossible to carry the horse further the scoundrel

TIED HIM TO A STAKE

in Gainesville and left him. He then took the four o'clock train for Atlanta. The horse was found about three o'clock Friday morning and returned to his owner. Mr. Harris took the Friday afternoon train, and followed the burglar to this city.

NORRIS ARRESTED BY OFFICER DRAKE.

Yesterday morning Mr. Harris appeared to the police head quarters, where he detailed the facts of the robbery and gave a full description of the thief. In less than an hour afterwards, as officer Joe Drake was patrolling his beat, he found a negro upon Decatur Street who answered the description. Officer Drake arrested the negro and took him to the guard house, where he was searched. Every thing that he had taken from Mr. Harris and family was found upon his person, except some three or four dollars which he had spent, and the pocket knife. The negro did not attempt to deny his crime. He was locked up until yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Harris took him back to Gainesville on the six o'clock train. He is ripe for the penitentiary, and will be sent there as soon as the next term of Hall County Superior Court opens.

Cotton Factory.

Do our people realize the transcendent importance of the effort now made for the establishment of a cotton factory in Atlanta? And are they doing their full duty in the premises? It is universally conceded that the establishment of manufacturing enterprises is an absolute necessity to the future growth and prosperity of our city, and it is acknowledged that a cotton factory will be of greater benefit than any other, and is sure to pay. Then why wait for somebody else to inaugurate it?

The plan has been approved by our best and most influential citizens, who commended it to the favorable action of our people in a short, stirring address, which we this morning republish. Let the best appeal we can make to our citizens to take hold of this matter in earnest, and make it a speedy and complete success. The meeting for the election of directors occurs next Saturday, and it is to be hoped that every share of the 2,500 will be taken before that time:

Fellow citizens: Any enterprise that tends towards the prosperity of Atlanta should receive the hearty approval and earnest support of every good citizen. The superiority of our commercial advantages are conceded, and we only require the introduction of large manufacturing enterprises to utilize our surplus labor that our wealth, population and general prosperity may be doubled and trebled, and our city become the great commercial and manufacturing center of the south.

It is well understood that nothing is so important to us at present as the establishment of a large, first-class cotton factory. A committee composed of twenty-five of our prominent business citizens, have taken the matter of a cotton factory in hand; they have adopted a plan for subscriptions and assessments on the capital stock, that is thoroughly wise and practical. It is a plan that the capitalist, the merchant, the mechanic, can alike accept and each add something to the general fund for the accomplishment of this grand object. This committee report over one hundred thousand dollars already subscribed, and a meeting of the subscribers is called to be held at Mechanic's Institute Hall, on Saturday night, the 27th of February.

We, the undersigned, have carefully examined the plan for raising the necessary capital, and heartily approve it. The committee will, between this date and the 25th of February, call upon our citizens, and we earnestly entreat every one to favorably consider the matter, and that when the subscription lists are presented, they will be ready to subscribe something. We must not let this effort to build a cotton factory in Atlanta fail. Therefore, let every man prove his interest in the matter by subscribing for one share or more.

The De Murska Concert.

On Monday night our music loving citizens are to have the pleasure of having the celebrated Mlle De Murska. We will say nothing more on the subject, as her reputation is two well known to the public. We only republish from the Constitutionalist of Augusta, a notice of the performance in that city:

There was a very large and fashionable audience, last evening, at the opera house. Signor Ferrani captivated the audience by his hearty, genial appearance, before he had essayed a single note. His rendition of the buffo song of "L'Ispritro Alla Danza" was inimitably delightful, displaying a wonderful compass of voice as well as dramatic power.

Signor Braga is evidently a master of his instrument, the violoncello. We did not think such soft and tender strains could be drawn from it.

Mons Sauret handled the violin with a force and a delicacy of touch truly admirable.

Mlle De Murska sang the grand aria from "Linda," the "Carnival of Venice," "Hungarian Songs" "La Melancholia," and shared with Signor Ferranti the triumphs of the concluding duet. Her vocalization is fluent, full of power, and yet tender beyond description. She did with her voice pretty much as she pleased, and accomplished the most surprising and difficult passages with an ease and brilliancy which compelled the wonder, astonishments and plaudits of the audience.

Mr. Pratt's accompaniments on the piano were tasteful and sympathetic.

A Card.

Some of the city papers having published an erroneous statement, with regard to the dishonest conduct of T. W. Holt, lately a clerk in my employ, I deem it my duty to correct the same, and give the facts, as follows:

This man Holt is a native of London, England, has been in this country many years, was employed in one house, in Nashville, Tennessee, for seven years, from which house I received a high recommendation of him. One of the papers stated that "articles had been missed, and all the clerks suspected." Such is not the case. I have never suspected one of the gentlemen in my employ, except him, and my suspicion of him was aroused, not by missing any articles, but rather by his peculiar manner.

In justice to the clerks in my employ, I take pleasure in saying that I know them well, one having been in the store with me for ten years, two for five years, two for three years past, while another I have been associated with, either as his fellow clerk or his employer, for the last sixteen years, and they are all worthy of my entire confidence.

JOHN KELLY.

NEW ENTERPRISE.

The Mechanics and Trader's Savings Bank.

Its Objects and Prospects for an Early Opening.

Atlanta has for a long time, as cities of her size always do, felt the want of a savings bank. What we mean by a savings bank, is not an institution similar in its business and management, to the banks we already have, but one for the poor man. The object of this enterprise is to provide a place where the clerk on limited wages, the laborer, and the poor man may deposit his earnings and feel that they are secure. The money that would thus be saved to those who are want to spend it foolishly, and who are notable to stand such expenditures, will be considerable. Banks such as this are in successful operation in all large cities, and have proven themselves great blessings. Atlanta needs one, and we are pleased to say that in a very few, weeks she will have one. A brief notice of this new bank may prove not uninteresting.

THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE ENTERPRISE.

The new bank is to be called "The Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Bank of Atlanta." The idea of organizing this bank has been under contemplation by certain of our citizens for a long time, and indeed a charter was obtained from the last general assembly. It was only about two weeks ago, however, that the matter was taken earnestly in hand and brought to its present successful termination. The capital, as required under the charter, is $150,000. Very nearly all this amount has been taken, and a large portion of that taken is held by a number of our most responsible citizens. There is no such thing as paying by installments connected with this stock. All subscribing are required to pay up at once, and in fact, is intended to be a cash enterprise from beginning to end.

ITS PLAN OF BUSINESS AND OBJECTS.

The charter authorizes the incorporators to do a general banking business. The first and primary object of the movers in this enterprise is to afford security, as perfect as possible, to all depositors. It is not a bank of general discount, and herein it differs from the other banks of our city. No money goes out of it by loan or otherwise, except upon absolute and unquestionable security; such as real estate, valuables, etc. It proposes to pay interest on deposits. The rate is yet to be determined. Another primary object, as already stated, is to make it a savings bank. Very small accounts will be received, even from minors, to encourage clerks, mechanics and others to save their money. In its management this bank is to have an advisory board as well as a board of directors. This advisory board will be appointed by the stockholders out of their number, and it will be their duty to go into the bank vault monthly, quarterly, or, indeed, as often as the members of the board may desire

AND INVESTIGATE ALL THE SECURITIES THEREIN.

The expenses of this new bank are to be kept at the lowest possible ebb. There is to be no expensive office, no high salaries, and, above all, no sinecures. The main object of making it the depository of the poor man will always be steadily observed.

OPEN BUSINESS IN A MONTH.

The organization of the bank will be completed in about a month from date, when it will go at once to business. It is undesirable now, for many reasons, to publish the names either of the stock holders or probable officers. These, however, will be given in a short time. It will suffice to repeat that in the list are included many of our staunchest, solidest enterprise and worthy of the support of all good citizens. If its object as stated be steadily adhered to, it cannot fail to be of very great benefit to our community.

John Mitchel.

John Mitchel, one of the distinguished Irish "patriots" of '48, comes again, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, upon the forum of British politics, and again as a disturbing factor. He is one of those restless intellects which sometimes afflict a country, and sometimes bless it,—a baneful or a beneficent light,—always agitating, now to the kindling only or consuming discord, but then, mayhap, to the illumination and advancement of human freedom. Upon his past record and his present political status, it is no wonder that the British Parliament should declare a resolution of ineligibility, and order a new election for the county of Tipperary. No doubt it was expected by Mitchel and his constituents, however that may be, whether the resolution of ineligibility is defensible and just, or whether it be but another exercise of British tyranny over Irish subjects, the result of this article is simply, in view of the present prominence of Mitchel, to furnish an anecdote of interest to southern people, and illustrative of his character. No one can fail to know that in what has become to be understood as "the late unhappy struggle," John Mitchel, unlike his compatriot, Thomas Meagher, adhered to the principles of the faith for which he was exiled, and espoused the confederate cause. To the establishment of a southern government, two of his sons gave their heroic lives, a third brought to it as brave and chivalrous a service as that which the French Marquis brought to the kindred struggle of our forefathers, and with him it was my fortune to be associated as a fellow staff-officer for the two closing years of the war. Through him I made the acquaintance of his father, now the nominee of Tipperary, then one of the most brilliant of Richmond journalists. He was associated with John M. Daniel in the conduct of the Examiner, and between the two, the one from over the sea, an illustrious exile, the other, a local and well descended son of the Old Dominion, in intellectual gifts *par nobile fra rum*, in temperament alike and wholly sympathetic, grew restless at the existing order of things, and daily proclaimed their dissatisfaction with Mr. Jefferson Davis and his policy, for Mr. Davis had a policy before Andrew Johnson had one. Through the columns of the Examiner they daily rolled the thunder of their discontent, and hurled upon the president's head the sharp lightnings of their polished criticism. They agitated profoundly.

During the christmas week of 1864, the confederate and federal armies, lying before Petersburg in the confront of besieged and besieger, tacitly agreed upon a truce. This was a sort of mutual, though undeclared, understanding that its christian consecration to peace on earth and good will to men should be inviolate. I obtained a few days leave of absence and went over to the confederate capital, soon to be discrowned. On my way over I took a seat by an elderly, well fed citizen of Petersburg, whose name I have forgotten, but whose face might be made bright and beautiful for Mr. Pickwick in all illustrated editions. I remember that distinctly. He at once engaged me in talk—evidently he liked to tackle a young man. He was didactic and wise. I learned from him that affairs were in a bad way, and that it was all owing to the blunders of the administration. Those blunders, he said, were numerous, obvious, and even willful. He would listen to no suggestions from any quarter. He ruled the field and cabinet with impervious will and blundering hand. He would not even hearken to editors, and solid and sagacious civilians, who being somewhat removed from the smoke and din and confusion of the fray, saw more clearly and were fit counsellors. (My man was a factory man—done no fighting himself, but furnished the sinews. I remember that too.) One of the gravest and most patent blunders of the president, he said, was that of the rejection by him of a field gun invented by my factory friend, and patriotically tendered to the government. It was, as explained by him, an elliptically shaped gun, a sort of flattened cylinder, to be charged with grape, to be fired with the flat side down, and, clearly, to cut down half a regiment of yankees at each discharge. And yet Mr. Davis refused flatly to adopt it! My friend declared that from the very hour of its rejection, he had, himself, been mentally prepared for chains and slavery!

This meeting and conversation I was relating at a dinner table in Richmond on my arrival there, at which John Mitchel was present. He said that it would not be difficult to produce a gun which would receive the sure favor of the president, and that he could do it.

"What sort of a gun would yours be, father?" asked his little daughter.

"I would make it, my daughter, in the shape of a V."

To those who are acquainted with Jefferson Davis' military record in the Mexican war—and who is not—no explanation is necessary to show the intended severity of the sarcasm, and the animus of the man who penned it.

But I make no quarrel with him for that—for the discontent into which he fell with the confederate administration and it measures. It had its root in other than disaffection to the confederate cause, in the inherent elements of his character. For the noble alliance he made during the armed struggle on this continent between forced governments and free government, as the approving father of glorious sons who fought with us, and whose Celtic blood was shed for us, I give him my benison. May God bless and prosper him, and the people he loves.

J. M. PACE.

Lovington, Ga.

To My Many Friends and Patrons.

I beg leave to express to you my sincere thanks for your kind feelings shown me, and am happy to state that I shall be fully prepared in a few days to supply you as heretofore with pianos and organs on better terms than any other house. I propose to sell the Weber, Steck, Decker Bro's, Chickering and other pianos for less money than ever before sold. I have the exclusive agency for the *great Estey Organs*, for Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, Florida, east Tennessee, and will guarantee said organs superior to any and all others, and will sell for less money. Call and see for yourselves. My temporary head quarters will be at the office of L. B. Fish, James' bank block, up stairs. With many thanks for past favors and patronage, I am most respectfully,

G. F. GUILFORD, agent.

Fresh arrival of a cargo of Saratoga trunks, valises, satchels, &c., of all styles and dimensions. feb21-3t

Church Directory.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

A mission, of a weeks' duration, will begin to-day at this church. The mission will be conducted by Rev. Fathers E. Smoulders, T. Enright and A. deHam. These clergymen have a wide reputation for eloquence and argumentative skill, and during the week they will present and defend in detail the various doctrines of the church.

To-day the services will be as follows: First Mass at 7:30 A. M.; Second Mass and first sermon of the mission at 10:30 A. M.

During the week the services will be as follows:

First Mass, with sermon, at 5 A. M., over at 6 A. M., for the convenience of working people. Second Mass and sermon at 8:30 A. M. Evening exercises, with sermon, at 7:30.

Particular instructions for married and single persons given at appointed times.

METHODIST.

First Church—Dr. Harrison will preach this morning at 11 o'clock, subject—Science and the Bible.

BAYARD CHAPEL—Senator H. R. McAfee will preach at 11 o'clock A. M., and Rev. J. H. Harris at night.

Trinity Church—Services morning and night by the Rev. W. J. Scott.

Payne's Chapel—Preaching morning and night by the pastor.

Loyd Street Church—Rev. J. J. Lansing will preach in this church at the usual hour this morning.

By previous announcement Rev. Dr. Fulton was to have preached at this church to-night, but at the request of Dr. Spalding they waive their claim in favor of his church, and will accept his invitation to attend the Second Baptist church to hear Dr. Fulton. Hence no service will be held at their church to-night.

BAPTIST.

First Church—Rev. Justin D. Fulton, D. D., of Brooklyn, New York, will preach at 11 o'clock A. M. The pastor at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Second Church—Rev. J. D. Fulton, D. D. will preach in this church to-night at 7:15.

Hunter Street Christian church—Preaching at the usual hours, morning and night. Sabbath school at 9½ A. M.

Rev. W. H. Crawford will preach at Good Templar's hall to-day at eleven o'clock, and at night at seven o'clock, in the Marietta Mission church.

Young Men's Christian Association—The regular afternoon services will be held at 4 o'clock P. M., at the hall, over Chamberlin, Boynton & Co's. The ladies are invited to attend.

First Presbyterian Church—Preaching by Rev. J. M. Martin morning and night.

Street and Sidewalk Topics.

—Ida Cerito's Lady Minstrels, a new combination, otherwise the Parisian Sensation Show, is moving along in this direction.

—It was remarked on the streets yesterday that quite a number of the members of the general assembly had on new hats. Fixing up for home.

—We are requested by Post Master Dr. Bard to say that Monday being the 22d, the post office will be closed. At least the Sunday regulations will be observed on that day. People can govern themselves accordingly.

—We hear some complaints around the city of vagrants. There is no necessity for it. We have a vagrant law, and the city council have passed a resolution calling upon the police force to aid in seeing it enforched.

—There is nothing new or specially important to note in the commercial situation, and we have still to report business generally dull, though there is as much doing as could be expected, considering the weather and the time of year.

—The Gainesville Eagle says a large drove of horses from the hill country passed through that city Tuesday, en route for the market in middle and southern Georgia. The reporter breathes easier after reading that something is being raised here at home. Now if those people in the hill country will quit hauling guano up there, trying to raise cotton, and will let nature have her way up there and let grass and clover and grain grow then we will be all right.

—In old times Lent was religiously observed, sackcloth and ashes were used, horse hair garments were worn next to the skin, and the bare back was flogged with knotted rope. In New York on Easter Sunday the sackcloth and horse hair was changed. One lady who was to be confirmed, exhibited her dress, which was of the finest hair, and sides were drawn as tightly back as they conveniently could be. The train was surrounded by one deep box plaited flounce, which completed the under side of the front breadth. But we have not space to describe the flounces, skirt, waist sleeves, and the ruching of lisse and silk.

Weekly Marriage Record.

The licenses issued from the ordinary's office for last week show a decrease for whites and an increase for blacks. The names of the parties are as follows:

WHITES.

Mr. William Harden and Miss Ida Jackson.

Mr. Joseph B. Davis and Miss Annie M. Thompson.

Mr. J. O. Peacock and Miss D. C. Robbins.

COLORED.

George Pritchett and Eliza Gilbert.
Sam Hardeman and Darkis Moore.
Newton Simons and Jane Howell.
Pleasant Murray and Sarah Callaway.
Benjamin Maddox and Rosa Betts.
Gus Jackson and Jennie Pledger.

—Kaum hat die Gesetzgebung den Vorschlag zur Theilung des Schulfonds einem Grabe uebergeben, aus dem es sobald Niemand mehr hervorholen kann, werden andere Antraege gestellt, die nicht minder verderblich sind, als der erstbesten Quelle entspriessen.—St Louis Post.

FREE TRANSLATION.—Hardly has a bill been defeated which desires the division of the school fund, and buries it beyond redemption: There are other measures of such character introduced, and should share the same fate.

This is a deserved compliment to the able effort of Mr. Shewmake, in support of his bill to tax bachelors, and for force and beauty is unsurpassed.

Some of the Covington young men complain that the young men of Atlanta give balls and parties, but invitations do not reach Covington as liberally as invitations from that town come this way. If this is so, it ought not to be.

IN MEMORIAM.

"Life's fitful fever over, she sleeps well."

Departed this life to enter on the life to come a mother in Israel, Mrs. Cynthia Collins, widow of James A. Collins, on the 11th day of February, 1875, in the sixty-first year of her age. She resided with her son, James D. Collins, clerk of the superior court of Fulton county some time before her decease, where she received all the attention which could have been bestowed by the most affectionate of sons. She had been sick for several years before her death which she bore uncomplainingly. She was attacked by a species of appoplexy, and, died in about three hours. She became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in her twelfth year, and lived fully up to its principles until her death, and showed by her life how a Christian should live. She was married twice—first to Mr. John Bolton, and after his death to Mr. James A. Collins, by whom she bore ten children, six now survive her to mourn her loss, four sons and two daughters. She endeavored and succeeded in raising her children in the admonition of the Lord, and deeply impressing on their youthful minds the highest morality and Christian virtues, and prepared them to become good, useful and respectable members of society. Her children, relatives and friends have suffered a great loss. But they, standing by her grave, can truthfully say: Here lies a lovely wife, a devoted mother, a kind friend, a good neighbor, a friend to the poor, and a whole soul Christian. She has left a bright example for her children to follow.

"Thou art gone to the grave—we no longer behold thee,
Nor tread the rough paths of the world by thy side;
But the wide arms of mercy are spread to enfold thee,
And sinners may hope since the sinless have died."

IN MEMORIAM.

At a regular meeting of Barnes Lodge, No. 55, held on the evening of the 19th instant, the following proceedings were had, in reference to the death of brother T. G. McHan.

Death has again invaded our lodge room, and removed from our midst our brother T. G. McHan.

He departed this life, surrounded by family and friends, on the 14th day of February, 1875—aged fifty years.

As an humble tribute of respect to his memory, Barnes Lodge, No. 55, adopts the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the death of brother T. G. McHan, society has lost a useful citizen—this lodge an active and zealous member—and the order an Odd Fellow who was "faithful to his country, fraternal to his fellow man, and grateful to his creator."

Resolved, That the sympathies of his surviving brethren, are hereby tendered to his bereaved family.

Resolved, That the Secretary leave a blank page in the minutes of this lodge, and inscribe thereon the name and age of our deceased brother.

Resolved, That these resolutions, under the seal of the lodge, be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

L. J. GLENN,
R. C. MITCHELL,
M. GAINES,
Committee.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

ATLANTA COTTON STATEMENT

ATLANTA, February 20, 1875.

Cotton closed quiet; low middlings 14; good 14¾.

RECEIPTS FOR TO-DAY.	Bales.
By wagon	13
By Western and Atlantic Railroad	14
By Central Railroad	09
By Air-Line Railroad	62
Atlanta & West Point Railroad	8
By Georgia Railro

HER PICTURE.

Autumn was cold in Plymouth town,
The wind ran round the shore,
Now softly passing up and down,
Now wild and fierce and fleet,
Wavering overhead,
Mocking in the narrow street
As one beside the dead.

The leaves of wrinkled gold and brown
Fluttered here and there,
But not quite heedless where;
For all in pool and mud-lined gown
The Rose of Plymouth took the air,
They whirled and whirled and fell to rest
Upon her gentle breast,
Then on the happy earth her foot had
Pressed.

Autumn is wild in Plymouth town,
Barren and bleak and cold,
And still the dead leaves flutter down
As the years grow old.
And still—forever gravely fair—
Beneath their sifted whirl,
New England's sweetest girl,
Rose Standish, takes the air.

BREVITIES.

—Porcelaine jewelry is in vogue. The earrings are especially pretty.

—A New Orleans auctioneer complains that, like Enoch Arden, he sees "no sale from day to day."

—At last accounts Patti was covered with bouquets and Nilsson with mustard plasters.

—Detroit young women carry their left hand so that it looks like the paw of a lame dog.

—Miss Cordula is so modest that she covers her bird cage every morning before performing her ablutions.

—Transmission of money by post in Russia is expressly forbidden, and the money is liable to confiscation.

—Injudicious friends are said to encounter superfluous difficulty in restraining M. Rochefort from committing suicide.

—A Texas paper says: "The sheriff of Brazoria county is a good fellow when he isn't too brazoo; but yesterday he was superlatively brazorious."

—A lady recently sent a fur cape to a fur establishment for some repairs. She explained her wishes in the following note: "I wan't mi kape mendid whar the mises nored it in gud ship."

—There is one disadvantage in having girls in the composing room. The young man who goes up to see how much matter was left over seems to have a terrible time finding the galleys—it takes him an hour generally.

—The Observer gives the following scene on the cars not many miles from Utica: Enter a lady who addresses a well-known railroad official—"Mr. ——, do you think that Mr. Beecher is guilty?" "Guilty of what, madam?" Exit lady suffused with blushes.

—The Oxford and Cambridge crews have been selected and are in full training for the annual race which will come off on the 20th of March. This shows the difference between English and American winters as strikingly as anything could. Fancy rowing on our rivers at this season of the year.

—So many applications for divorce have been made to the Idaho legislature that Mr. Paddock has introduced a bill divorcing all the married people in the territory, and placing them *in statu quo ante matrimonium*. This, he says, will save time, and those who wish can be remarried.

—The Railroad Gazette, which takes note of all the accidents to passenger trains resulting in injury reported in American papers, figures up 204 killed and 978 injured in 1874; against 276 and 1,363 in 1873. This is a decrease of about one-fourth, and is due to increasing care, a decrease in train mileage, and in the speed on account of the dullness, and more favorable weather in the winter months.

—Janesville (Wis.) correspondence Inter-Ocean: I have seen nothing in your weather reports that can compare with the terrible cold we have been experiencing at our little city of Janesville and vicinity. We have had thirty-eight days which have averaged 14 degrees below zero. On Sunday the mercury congealed, several spirit thermometers indicating 45 degrees below zero; Monday, the 8th, 39 degrees below; Tuesday, the 9th, 36 degrees below. To-night, at 8:30, 38 degrees below zero, and will be before morning probably touch the 30's. How is that for —low.

—Mr. Charles Francis Adams, jr., has a happy knack of working up statistics that make his lecture on railroads as entertaining as it is instructive. He shows conclusively by the official tables that if a person traveled as a passenger on Massachusetts railroads eight hundred miles a day every day of his life, he would, by a doctrine of chances, be seventy years old before he would receive an injury in a railroad accident. French statistics showed that stage-coach traveling was at least fifty times as dangerous as traveling by rail. The danger of being murdered in Massachusetts was greater by far than that of being killed in a railroad accident. In 1873 the railroads carried 42,000,000 passengers without killing one; in the same year in Boston alone five persons were killed by tumbling down stairs, seven by falling out of windows. In fact, Mr. Adam's figures seem to prove that there is not a much safer place of refuge in the world than a Massachusetts railway car. We know of many, however, that are cheaper and more comfortable.

—A once opulent bandit of New Orleans writes: Eight years ago I thought myself a well to-do man. I had a regular income of ten thousand a year, every dollar derived from real estate. My property was all paid for, kept in thorough repair, and fully insured. If precautions are possible, I thought I had taken all the most prudent could suggest. There is not a man who has attended more closely to his business during those eight years than I. I have entered into no bad speculations, in fact, no speculations at all. My business has been entirely legitimate, and its income regular. I have not lost a day from sickness or any other cause. I may possibly be able to pay my taxes this year, but if things don't change heaven knows where the money is to come from for the next. For this house in which we now are I paid $25,000, and it was well worth the money. I could not sell it now for nine. A friend of mine the other day sold a residence, the lots and building of which cost him $13,000. This does not include stabling, outbuildings and an hundred conveniences put to it since. He got $4,000 for it, and considered himself lucky.

MARKET REPORTS.

Telegraphic Markets.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, February 20.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 610 bales; uplands 16¼; Orleans 16⅝.

Futures opened quiet and steady; February 15¾a15 13-16; March 15 25-32a15 13-16; April 16 5-32a16 3-16; May 16 15-32a16½; June 16⅝a16 13-16; July 17 1-32a17 3-32.

Flour quiet and firm. Wheat a shade firmer. Corn advancing. Pork heavy; mess $19 25. Lard heavy; steam 13¾. Turpentine quiet at 37¼. Rosin quiet at $2 10a3 12½ for strained. Freights firm.

Stocks dull and lower. Money 2¾. Gold 14¼. Exchange—long $4 85¼; short $4 87. Governments dull. State bonds quiet.

LIVERPOOL, February 20, noon.—Cotton hardening; middling uplands 7⅝a7¾; middling Orleans 7¾; sales 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export; cotton to arrive 1 1-6 cheaper sales on a basis of middling uplands; nothing below good deliverable in April or May 7 13-16; sales on a basis of middling uplands; nothing below low middlings shipped in February or March 7¾; do deliverable in March or April 7¾.

LIVERPOOL, February 20, 2:00 P.M.—Cotton sales to-day 7,800 bales; sales on a basis of middling uplands; nothing below middling deliverable in April or May 7¾.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current.

(CORRECTED DAILY.)

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, Ga., February 18, 1875.

Atlanta Money Market.

Financial—Gold, buying at $1 12; selling at $1 14. Silver, buying at $1 03; selling at $1 08.

Exchange.—Buying at par; selling at ¼ premium.

Bonds and Stocks—Georgia 6s 80a82; 7s 89a90; 8s $1 01a$1 03. Atlanta water bonds, 70a73. Atlanta city bonds, 7s 70a75; 8s 80a82. Augusta 80a82. Georgia Railroad Stock, 73a75; Georgia Railroad bonds, 90a92. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock 90a95; Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds, 90a92. Central Railroad stock 80a85. Savannah bonds 80.

Atlanta Produce Market.

Pork—Sc gross, per car load.

Beef cattle—2¼a4c.

Dried Fruit—Peaches unpealed 4s 8a 9c; peaches unpealed 5s 4a5; peaches peeled 10a14c; apples pealed 4a5c.

Butter—30a32.

Beeswax—27a27½.

Eggs—21a22.

Feathers—55a75.

Eggs—We quote at 18a19.

Poultry—15; dressed chickens 12; do. turkeys 15c per pound; turkeys 75a$1 25.

Atlanta Grocery Market.

Corn—mixed and white $1 02a1 05.

Meal—$1 05.

Grits—$3 50a?.

Bran—$1 00per bbl.

Wheat—white $1 35a$1 45; amber $1 30a1 40; red $1 20a1 25.

Oats—mixed 80; white 83; amber 90; black 70.

Cow Peas—$1 40.

Hay—Timothy $1 60; clover $1 ?; Timothy mixed $1 35a? 50.

Flour—fancy $7 25a7 50; extra family $6 75a$7 00; family $6 25a6 50; extra $5a5 25; superfine $4 50a5 00.

Bacon—clear rib sides 12½; clear sides nearly shoulders none.

Leaf Meat—clear rib sides 11½; long clear side none; clear sides 11½; shoulders 8a8½; hams 13½; green and partially cured meats 1c less.

Lard—tierces 15¼a16; kegs and cans 16a17; buckets 17.

Hams—sugar-cured, old canvassed 12½a13; new uncanvassed 14½a15.

Bagging—gunny 11½; domestic 2 lb. 12½; 2¼ lb. 13; 2½ lb. 13½; 2¾ lb. 13½; Borneo 13½. Rope—Annawakee 25a27.

Ties—6a7.

Spices—pepper 28; ginger 18; alspice 20 cutnegs $1 75; cloves 50.

Salt—Virginia $1 75; Liverpool $1 75.

Mackerel—No. 1 bbls $17 50; ½ bbls $7 75; kits $1 75. No. 2 bbls. $14 00; ½ bbls $8 00; kits $1 50. No. 3 bbls, full weight, $11 00; ½ bbls, $5 50; kits $1 25. Family, bbls $14; ½ bbls $6 50; kits $1 25.

Vinegar—24a40.

Sugar—crushed 12½; powdered 12½; granulated 12½; A 11¼; extra C 11; white extra C 11¼; yellow C 11a10¾; Demerara 11¼; New Orleans 9¼a11¼; do. prime 10a10½; fair 8¼a9¾.

Coffee—Rio 23a25; Laguira 26; Java 33.

Molasses—bbls. 45; hhds 41.

Syrups—New York 50a75; New Orleans 70a?.

Soap—poor man's $3 50; laundry $3 50; English crown $3 75.

Starch—6½.

Rice—Head 8½; tierces 8¼.

Soda—kegs 6½; assorted papers 7½.

Crackers—C soda 4½a6; A soda 5¼a7; butter 5a7; pic-nic 5a7; oyster 6a8; milk 9¼a12; wine 10a12; Boston butter 10a13; sugar 8¼a10. C cream 8¼a10; lemon cream 9¼a11; hand-made sugar jumbles 18a16; hand-made lemon cakes 14a16; hand-made tea-cakes 16a20; hand-made scolloped sugar cakes 10a13; spice cakes 10a12; ginger snaps 9a12; ginger bread 8a9.

Candy—assorted stick, per box, $3 50a3 75; fancy 18a55.

Canned and Case Goods—1 lb oysters, per dozen $1; 2 lb oysters, per doz. $3a4 00; sardines, per case, $17 00a17 50; salmon, per dozen $2 50; lobsters, per dozen, $2 40; tomatoes, per dozen, $1 50a1 75; peaches, per dozen, $2 50a2 75; pineapples $2 50a3 75; green corn $2 50; green peas 1 lb $2 25a3 75. Lima beans 2 lbs. $3a3 25; eaglebrand milk 1 lb $3a3 25.

Pickles, Mustard and Sauce—Gerkins, pts per case $1 75a4; qts per case $3a3 25; half gals $4 50a5; ½ gals, half doz $3 25a3 50; half bbls. $6 50a8; English pickles, pts $4 25a5, Colman's mustard per doz $2a2 25; French mustard per doz, $2a2 35; Lea & Perrins Worcestershire Sauce $5a5 50; tomato catsup pts $1 25a1 50; qts $2 25a3 50; pepper sauce red $1 25a1 50; green $1 50a1 75.

Flavoring Extracts—Lemon per doz $2 25a2 50; vanilla $2 75a3; assorted $2 25a3 50.

Sardines—qrs $17a17 50.

Fire Crackers—No. 1 extra, 40 packs per box $5a6; No. 2 do. 50 packs per box $4a5; No. 3 do. 100 packs per box $3a4; No. 4 do. 200 packs per box $2a3; No. 5 do. 400 packs per box $1a2.

Fireworks—Colored fire, per box $1a1 50; Roman candles, per box $1a1 50; rockets, per box $1a1 50; Bengal lights, per box $1a1 50; Chinese fountains, per box $1a1 50; Chinese wheels, per box $1a1 50; Chinese flags, per box $1a1 50; Chinese serpents, per box $1a1 50; Chinese torpedoes, per box $1a1 50; Chinese mines, per box $1a1 50; Chinese bombs, per box $1a1 50; Chinese crackers, per box $1a1 50; Chinese pin wheels, per box $1a1 50; Chinese rockets, per box $1a1 50; Chinese flower pots, per box $1a1 50; Chinese shells, per box $1a1 50; Chinese stars, per box $1a1 50; Chinese suns, per box $1a1 50; Chinese moons, per box $1a1 50; Chinese comets, per box $1a1 50; Chinese meteors, per box $1a1 50; Chinese planets, per box $1a1 50; Chinese satellites, per box $1a1 50; Chinese asteroids, per box $1a1 50; Chinese nebulæ, per box $1a1 50; Chinese constellations, per box $1a1 50; Chinese zodiacs, per box $1a1 50; Chinese eclipses, per box $1a1 50; Chinese comets, per box $1a1 50; Chinese meteors, per box $1a1 50; Chinese planets, per box $1a1 50; Chinese satellites, per box $1a1 50; Chinese asteroids, per box $1a1 50; Chinese nebulæ, per box $1a1 50; Chinese constellations, per box $1a1 50; Chinese zodiacs, per box $1a1 50; Chinese eclipses, per box $1a1 50.

Cheese—State dairy 15a18; factory 17a17½; fancy cream 18.

Irish Potatoes—Goodrich $4 00; pink-eye $4 25; russets, russets western $3 40a3 50.

Onions—silver skin, very choice $4 75a5; red $4 75a5.

Apples—choice to fancy $5a5 50.

Oranges—Louisiana, each 3a4¼.

Lemons—per box $3a10.

Raisins—Layers, whole, per box $3 50a4; half $1 85a2; quarters $1.

Currants—per lb. 10a12¼.

Citron—Leghorn, per lb 50a55; English p lb 45a50.

Figs—Selected Eleme, drums per lb, new crop 17¼.

Dates—in 25 and 30 boxes, per lb 12½a15.

Prunes—in bbls, per lb 14a15.

Nuts and Almonds—Languedoc 25½a27½; pecan nuts 11a15; Brazil nuts 15; English walnuts 16a20; filberts 15a17½.

Pea Nuts—Tennessee choice per bushel $2; Wilmington fancy per lb 3a3½.

Sundries—Dried herring 60a75; Bologna sausage 12½a15; Atmore's mince meat 12c per lb in half bbls.

Wood Ware—2 hp brass-bound red cedar buckets, per dozen $8 50; 3 hp brass-bound red cedar buckets per doz $9 50; 2 hp brass-bound juniper buckets $6; 3 hp juniper buckets $7; 2 hp painted buckets $2 50a3 00; well buckets $6a6 50; painted tubs, 8 in nest, $8 6a3 75; No. 18 sieves per doz. $2 25; brooms, per doz, $2 75a4 50; matches, parlor per gross $3 35; ball boxes per doz $8 00.

Lime—35a55; hydraulic $1 50.

Cement—$3 25a4.

Concentrated Lye, per case, $8 50; potash, per case, $8 00.

Coppers—4c.

Kerosene Oil—18a20.

Blacking—35a70

Candles—17½.

Axle Grease—per dozen, $1 50

Table Salt—per dozen, $1 50.

Nails—For 12d, 10d, $3 60. 25c per keg additional for diminishing sizes.

Powder—per keg rifle $6 50; blasting $4 50.

Shot—drop, per bag, $2 40; buck, per bag, $1 75.

Iron—Bar iron $3 50; axes $11a13 50; steel 20a22; shovels—Ames' $14 50a15; horse and mule shoes 7a8; horse shoe nails 20a30. Scofield Rolling Mill standard sizes 1½ n. to 4 in. flat, and ½ to 2 in. round, 3c per lb. by carload, 3c; less than a carload 3¼ to 3¾ c. sundry sizes per lb. by carload 3½a3c; less than carload 3¾a3½c.

Leather—Sole, hemlock, good damaged 25; a28; good 29a30; white oak 40a50; black upper 40a55.

Wool—Washed 35a50c; unwashed 25c.

Yarn—$1 20.

Seeds—Clover $8; timothy $4 50; orchard grass $3a3 50; blue grass $2 25; herd's grass 2 50; Hungarian millet $2.

Fresh Meats.

Beef—Loin 15c; roast 15c; choice steaks 15c; chuck 12½c; brisket 10c. Pork nominal, 14c. Mutton 12½a15c. Veal 15c.

Junk Market.

Rags—Buying prices 2a2½. Waste paper—dirying price 1c. Scrap Iron—Buying prices 1c. Old Copper—Buying prices 12½a13. Twine—Paper, selling price per lb., 25; Jute 14a15; Cotton 18a40; Flax 40a80.

Carpets.

Hartford carpet company, extra 3-ply $1 45; superfine 3-ply $1 40; superfine $1 25a1 40; extra 8—; medium superfine 95c; body Brussels, 5-frame $1 30; tapestry $1 25a1 50; hemp, medium, 36-inch 2?; extra 22c; matting straw, white 28a50c; check 40a55c; oil cloth, 6 to 12 feet wide 75c a $1 50; 18 feet wide $1 50a2.

Tobacco

Chewing—Common, sound, 11-in new per pound 45a50; do., 11-in old 50a55; medium, 11-in old 58a62½; good 11-in old 65a75; fine 11-in, old 75a85; bright navys 60a65; bright qrs. 12-in 60a65; good 70a75; fine 80a90; 12-inch pounds, good 75a90, very fine, Gravely $1, fine cut, home made 80a85; Sunny Side, per gross $10; Welcome $10; Century $10; in bulk, per lb. $1 10; Log Cabin $1 10; Spencer's Calhoun $1 25; Stultz & Burnett AAAA?8a$1.

Smoking—Durham, per pound 60a75; Highlander $1; Lone Jack $1 75a2; Dew Drop 75; in case 65; Merry Mates 55; case 50. The Weed 50; case 45; Seal of North Carolina 75; case 65; Little Joker 65; case 60; Louisiana Perique $3; Virginity $1 50; Cazarice $1 75; Straight Cut $1 75; Cavendish $1 25.

Wines and Liquors.

Corn whisky, proof, 100 per cent., from $1 25 to $1 50, 80 per cent., $1 00, white Pure Robertson County whisky from $1 25 to $2 50; Bourbon from $1 25 to $5; proof rye $1 25 to $6; apple brandy $2 25 to $2 50; peach Brandy from $2 50 to $3; ginger brandy from $1 25 to $1 75; cognac from $1 50 to $20; pure imported from $8 to $12; domestic $1 50a3; Jamaica rum $3 50a4 50; pure cherry brandy from 1 25 to $1 50; gin from $1 50 to $2 50; pure imported from $4 to $6; rum from $1 50 to $4; pure port wine from $2 to $6; sherry wine from $2 to $6; claret in cases $6 per dozen; golden crown champagne, pints, $16, quarts, $14; Heidsic & Co., pints, $30, quarts $28.

Drugs, Oils, etc.

Opium, per lb, $11 00; bi-carbonate soda, per lb, 6 50; bluestone, per lb, 14a15; copperas, per lb, 3a3½; Epsom salts, per lb, 6; madder, per lb, 16a17; alum, per lb, 6; borax, per lb, 25; brimstone, per lb, 6a7; camphor, per lb, 50; indigo, per lb, 1 00a1 30; quinine, per ounce, $2 50; saltpetre, per lb, 12a15; copal varnish, per gal, $2 00a3 50; Japan varnish, per gal, $1 25a1 75; coach varnish, per gal, $3 00a6 00; white lead, pure per lb, 14a15; castor oil, per gal, $1 15; stock powders, per doz, $1 25a1 75; lemon syrup, per doz, $3 75a5 00; gum assafoetida 40a50; acid, sulphuric, carboy, 11. 30; petro oil, per gal, 33a40; turpentine, per gal, 50; catechu, per lb, 9½; flaxseed, per lb, 10; alcohol, per gal, $2 00a2 25; raw linseed oil, per gal, $1 05; boiled linseed oil, per gal, $2 40; sweet oil, per gal, $2 00; sperm oil, per gal, $1 75a2 00; whale oil, per gal, oil, per gal, 75a?1 00; kerosene oil, per gal, $1a1 25; lard oil, per gal, $1 15a1 20; tanners

Atlanta Dry Goods Market.

Ticking—Amoskeag A C A 24c; Conestoga C C A 18c; Lewiston A 30 inch 20c; Biddeford A 13½c; A A 17c; A A A 20c; B 12½c; Minnehaha 7-8 22½c; A C A 30 inch 22c; Pittsfield 7½; Eagle and Phœnix 4-4 26c; 33 in. 24.

Stripes—American 12c; Arasapha 12 1-2c; Massabesic 14c to 15c; Uncasville A 11 to 12c.

Corset Jeans—Kearsage 12½c.; Laconia 11½c; Naumkeag Sateen 13½c.

Osnaburgs—Alabama, No. 1, 10½c; Trion factory 14c. Milledgeville—8 oz. 14; 6 o 12½.

Paper Cambrics—Manville 7; Lonsdale 7½c; Masonville 8c; S S & Sons 8c; Garner 7½c. high colors 7½c.

Glazed Cambrics—Ellerton 6½c; Franklin 7½c; Harmony 6½, high colors, 7c.

Kentucky Jeans—Alpine cloth 35c; Cuba 30c; Fairfax 16c; Gulf mill 12½c; Hillside 10½c; Pacific R. R. 37½c; Preferred Doeskin 37½c; Red Cloud 20; Missouri 22; Fort Royal 25; Atlas 30; Lewellyn 25½; West Lake 28½c.

Dress Goods—Recorded alpacas 22½c; 4-4 17a18; fancy delaines 20; Balarmo stripes 22.

Linseys—12½a20c.

Flannels—white 22½a40; red 20a40; shaker 0a50.

PRINTS—Amoskeag 7½c; Arnold's specialty 9; Albion 9; Ancona 8½; Bedford 7½; Conestoga 8½a9; Dunnell's 8½; Garner's 8½; Hartel's 8½; Sprague 8½a9; Gloucester 8½a9; Simpson's black 8½; Simpson's grays 8½; American 8½a9; Freeman's side bands 8; Allen's 6½a9.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Western and Atlantic Railroad.
Goes into effect Sunday, Jan. 10th, 1875.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	6 40 a m
Arrive Kingston	11 39 a m
Leave Kingston	1 40 p m
Arrive Dalton	5 15 p m
Leave Chattanooga	3 50 p m
Leave Chattanooga	5 15 a m
Arrive Dalton	7 25 a m
Arrive Kingston	9 32 a m
Arrive Atlanta	12 35 p m

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	9 35 p m
Arrive Kingston	12 31 a m
Arrive Dalton	2 36 a m
Arrive Chattanooga	4 45 a m
Leave Chattanooga	4 00 p m
Arrive Dalton	5 42 p m
Arrive Kingston	7 28 p m
Arrive Atlanta	10 15 p m

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	3 30 p m
Arrive Marietta	5 08 p m
Arrive Cartersville	7 17 p m
Arrive Kingston	8 21 p m
Arrive Dalton	11 55 p m
Leave Dalton	1 15 a m
Arrive Kingston	4 35 a m
Arrive Cartersville	8 31 a m
Arrive Marietta	8 06 a m
Arrive Atlanta	9 50 a m

Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line R. R.
Daily Passenger Train.

Leaves Atlanta	5 51 p m
Arrives at Charlotte	8 06 a m
Leaves Charlotte	6 13 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	9 18 p m

Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta	7 09 a m
Arrives at Charlotte	2 00 a m
Leaves Charlotte	9 00 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 12 p m

Toccoa Accommodation Train.

Leaves Toccoa	3 45 a m
Arrives at Toccoa	8 27 p m
Leaves Atlanta	3 18 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	9 00 a m

Georgia Railroad.
Night Passenger Train.

Leaves Augusta	8 15 p m
Leaves Atlanta	10 30 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	6 25 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 00 a m

Day Passenger Train.

Leaves Augusta	4 40 a m
Leaves Atlanta	7 00 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 45 p m
Arrives at Augusta	3 30 p m

Covington Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta	5 00 p m
Leaves Covington	5 50 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	8 15 a m
Arrives at Covington	7 30 p m

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.
Day Passenger Train.

Leaves Atlanta	9 40 p m
Leaves West Point	1 40 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 42 p m
Arrives at West Point	2 07 a m

Central Railroad—Atlanta Division.
Night Passenger and Freight Train.

Leaves Atlanta	10 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	5 45 a m
Leaves Macon	8 10 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	4 25 a m

Day Passenger Train.

Leaves Atlanta	1 00 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 30 p m
Leaves Macon	9 06 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	2 55 p m

On and after this date trains will not stop at West End.

☞ Central Railroad time 12 minutes ahead of Atlanta time.

Southwestern Railroad.
Eufaula Daily Mail Train.

Leaves Macon	9 05 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	5 40 p m
Arrives at Albany	3 25 p m
Leaves Eufaula	8 50 a m
Arrives at Macon	5 10 p m
Leaves Albany	10 47 a m

Connects with the Albany Train at Smithville, and the Fort Gaines train at Cuthbert daily, except Sunday.

Albany Train connects with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Trains at Albany, and will run to Arlington on Blakely Extension Monday, Wednesday and Friday, returning Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Eufaula Night Freight and Accommodation Train.

Leaves Macon	9 10 p m
Arrives at Eufaula	10 30 a m
Leaves Eufaula	7 25 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 a m

Columbus Mail Train.

Leaves Macon	7 17 p m
Arrives at Columbus	12 45 a m
Leaves Columbus	2 30 p m
Arrives at Macon	7 25 p m

Making close connection with Western Railroad at Columbus for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, &c.

Columbus Day Freight and Accommodation Train.

Leaves Macon	9 20 a m
Arrives at Columbus	6 05 p m
Leaves Columbus	5 00 a m
Arrives at Macon	8 00 p m

Central Railroad.
Day Passenger Train.

Leaves Savannah	8 45 a m
Arrives in Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon	7 15 a m
Arrives in Savannah	5 25 p m

Night Freight and Passenger.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives in Macon	6 30 a m
Leaves Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives in Savannah	7 15 a m

Millen Branch.

Leaves Augusta	9 50 a m
Arrives in Millen	12 40 p m
Leaves Millen	1 10 p m
Arrives in Augusta	4 00 p m

CHINA, GLASS-WARE, ETC.

SPRING TRADE, 1875.

McBride & Co.

Silver Platedware, Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, Fine Table Cutlery, Show Cases at Wholesale. To Merchants, Hotel & Saloon Keepers, Avoid Insurance and Delay. Buy what you want. Each article on its own merit. Largest in the South at McBride & Co.'s.

jan23— dec8—dwed&suntf

Special Notice.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT; SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, IN BANKRUPTCY—In the matter of Seth Howard Howes, Stephen Hyatt and Leander W. Townsend, Bankrupts.

The undersigned, assignee of the estate of the above named bankrupts, hereby gives notice pursuant to the order of the above Court, that he will sell at public auction, by WALTER H. TAYLOR, Auctioneer, at the store of AARON CLAFLIN & CO., No. 116 Church street, in the city of New York, commencing on Tuesday, the 23d February, 1875, at 10 o'clock a. m., (and continuing from day to day) the large and valuable stock of Boots and Shoes, (consisting of about 2750 cases, and adapted to the Southern and Western trade) of the said bankrupts, Howes, Hyatt & Co. Dated New York, February 2d, 1875.

AARON CLAFLIN,
feb16—d6t Assignee.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the city of Atlanta, are hereby notified that the Auditor's box will be closed at 12 o'clock m., on Thursday before the first and third Mondays, and that no account will be received after the box has been closed.

Also, that no account will be audited unless approved by the Chairman of the proper committee.

C. C. HAMMOCK,
Mayor.
R. F. MADDOX,
Chairman Finance Committee.
J. T. PENDLETON,
feb7—dtf Auditor.

CENTRAL HOTEL,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

PLEASANT rooms, and the table supplied with the best the market affords. ☞ Charges moderate.

oct27-dtf

RAILROADS.

TO TO

TEXAS

VIA THE

Lone Star Route!

International & Gt. Northern R. R.

IT IS

The Shortest Quickest and Best

ALL-RAIL LINE TO

Waco, Bremond,
Hearne, Rockdale,
Houston, Galveston,
Hempstead, Brenham,
Columbia, Austin,
San Antonio,

And all principal points in

Eastern, Central, Western & Southern

TEXAS!

SEND for a GUIDE AND MAP of the route, which will be sent free, by addressing the General Ticket Agent International and Great Northern Railroad, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

jan8—wly-n-rsm

THE GREAT SOUTHERN
PASSENGER AND MAIL

ROUTE

VIA

Atlanta and Augusta

To Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

RUNNING A DOUBLE
Daily Through Passenger Train

CONNECTIONS by this line are most certain and sure at all seasons.

The Eating Houses

On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals, and at regular hours.

Conductors on this line are affable and courteous to passengers.

The quickest time and sure connection made by this route.

Passengers can purchase through tickets and have their baggage checked through from New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus and Atlanta to Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York, by four different routes, via Augusta, Kingsville and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as Low by Augusta
As any other Route.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars

On all Night Trains leaving Atlanta by this Route.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find

SPLENDID LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

The Charleston Steamships

Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are

Unrivaled on the Coast.

Through Tickets on sale at Montgomery, West Point and Atlanta to New York via Charleston Steamships.

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent.
A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.
jan24-tf

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATLANTA DIVISION,
Central R. R. and Banking Co. of Georgia,
Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 10, 1874.

Change of Schedule.

ON and after Thursday, December 10, 1874, the trains between Atlanta and Carrollton will run as follows:

	Arrive.	Leave.
Carrollton		7 45 a m
Whitesburg	8 45 a m	8 55 a m
Sargents	9 15 a m	9 17 a m
Newman	9 37 a m	9 52 a m
Sharpsburg	10 27 a m	10 29 a m
Turin	10 34 a m	10 37 a m
Senoia	10 57 a m	11 07 a m
Brooksville	11 32 a m	11 42 a m
Griffin	12 22 p m	12 36
Atlanta	2 55 p m	

RETURNING.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Atlanta		1 00 p m
Griffin	3 15 p m	3 25 p m
Brooksville	4 00 p m	4 05 p m
Senoia	4 25 p m	4 45 p m
Turin	5 05 p m	5 07 p m
Sharpsburg	5 12 p m	5 14 p m
Newnan	5 49 p m	6 04 p m
Sargents	6 24 p m	6 26 p m
Whitesburg	6 46 p m	6 51 p m
Carrollton	7 51 p m	

A. J. WHITE, Pres. and Supt.,
S. G. and N. A. R. R.
G. J. FOREACRE, Supt,
dec11—dtf C. R. R. (A. D.)

Memphis and Charleston R. R.
MEMPHIS, TENN., OCT. 15, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. AKERS having resigned as agent of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at Atlanta, Mr. T. G. GARRETT has been appointed as his successor.

Planters and others desiring information in regard to transportation of hands from that section, may get reliable information by calling on or addressing

T. G. GARRETT,
Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
W. J. ROBB,
General Superintendent. oct18-dtf

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL,

CHICAGO, ILL.

HAVING purchased the entire furniture and taken a lease of this magnificent hotel, I have admitted Mr. Samuel M. Turner, formerly of the old Tremont House and late of the Palmer House, Chicago, and Mr. Tyler B. Gaskill, formerly of the Revere House, Boston, to an interest in the business, which will be conducted under the name of

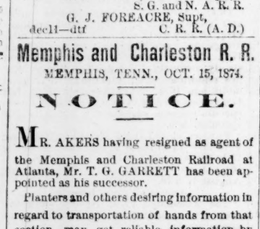
JOHN B. DRAKE & CO.

THE HOUSE

Covers one entire block, having a frontage south and east of over 500 feet. Is admirably located for convenience of guests; is thoroughly built in the best manner, with all modern improvements. Every floor from basement to roof, encloses a four-inch layer of cement, which with other safeguards, render it practically **fire-proof.** The **ventilation** is perfect, and the whole is being refitted with the addition of new and elegant furniture as required.

The service, table and other accommodations being the same to all guests, will be maintained fully up to the high standard of their predecessors, and equal to any house in this or any other country, but the proprietors have decided to meet the just expectations of the public in these times of financial depression by graduating prices at from $3 00 to $4 00 per day, according to the location of the rooms occupied.

feb16-dcod3t JOHN B. DRAKE.



one Genuine except this Brand is on the barrel. A. C. LADD, Agent,
oct18—dtf No. 9 Broad St., Atlanta

HERRING'S
Patent Champion Safes,
Established more than a third of a Century.

REDUCED IN PRICE.

ALSO, TWO HUNDRED SECOND-HAND SAFES FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES.

HERRING & CO.,
251 & 252 Broadway, N. Y.,
56 and 60 Sudbury St., Boston.
feb9—dcod3m

Guano Economy.

BONE DUST, per ton $35 00
Oil Meal, per ton 30 00
Sulphate of Lime, per ton 20 00
Chloride of Sodium, per ton 25 00
All Combined, per ton 30 00
Garden Phosphate 20 00

JNO. M. C. REID, Manufacturer of Bone Dust, Oil Meal and Dealer in Agricultural Salts, Atlanta, Ga. feb10—d2m

CLARKE & BURCKHARDT
Have a large number of choice
Grape Vines and Fruit Trees
FOR SALE VERY LOW.

They should be planted during February and March.

Covington, Ga., February 9—d10t
☞ Herald copy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BALTIMORE FEMALE COLLEGE.

Incorporated in 1849 with authority to confer degrees and endowed by the State of Maryland in 1860. The College is beautifully situated in a grove, within the city limits, on a lofty eminence that commands a view of the country, the city, and river and bay for many miles. The College has a good library, chemical and philosophical apparatus, cabinets of minerals, medals, coins, gems, &c., and the course of instruction is thorough. Board and tuition $250 per annum. N. C. BROOKS, LL. D., President.

TEAS—The cheapest in the world. Importers' prices—Largest company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted everywhere—best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circular to ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y., P. O. Box 1287.

DOLLARS

TO THE AMOUNT OF TWO MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ARE TO BE DISTRIBUTED ON THE 27TH FEBRUARY BY THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY., UPON THE OCCASION OF THEIR FIFTH AND LAST CONCERT.

**